

# Hawaiian Gazette

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 52.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

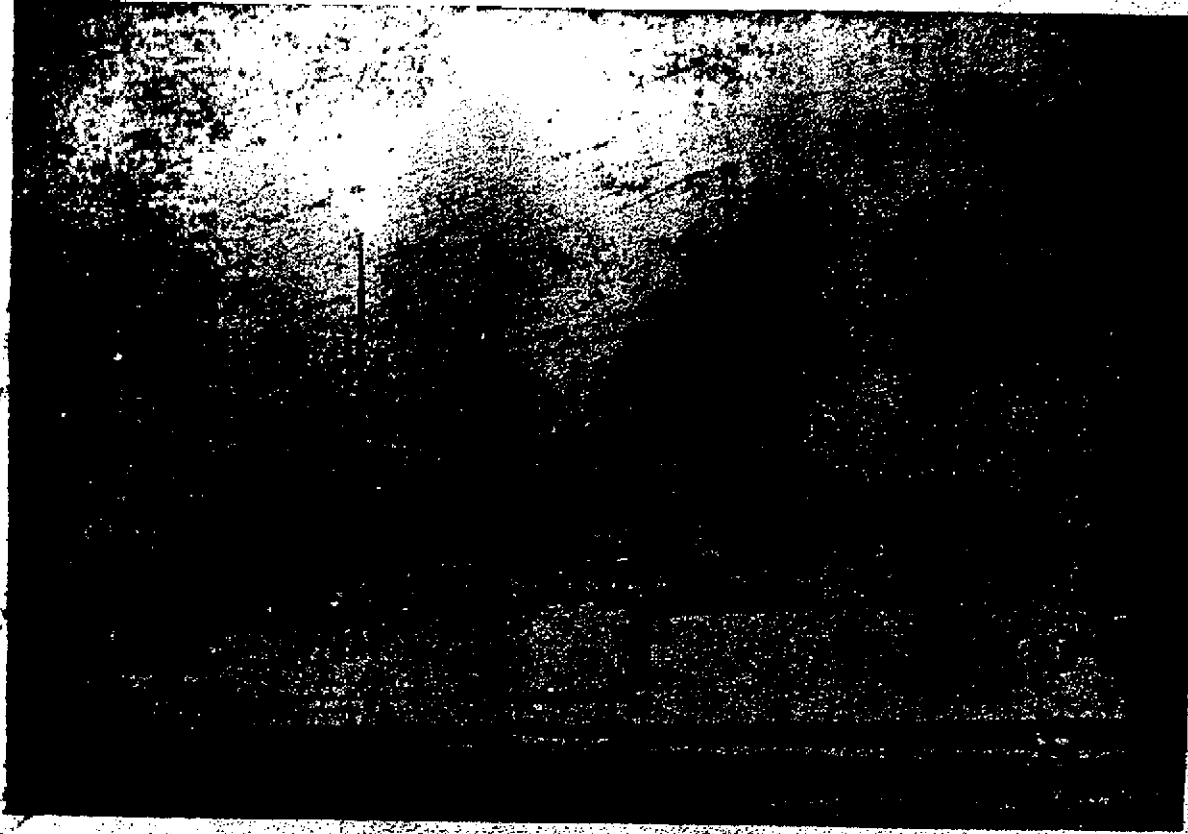
WHOLE No. 2602.

## RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS PERESVIET SUNK AND SEVASTOPOL HURT OFF PORT ARTHUR

### Result of Another Fight of the Big Fleets--Togo Also Damages Czar's Cruiser Diana.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

TOKIO, June 25.—Admiral Togo reports a battle at Port Arthur in which the Russian battleship Peresviet was sunk, and the battleship Sevastopol and the cruiser Diana damaged. The Japanese fleet came out of the action practically unharmed.



BATTLESHIP PERESVIET.

The Peresviet was one of a group of three Russian battleships which are very heavy and ugly-looking, but which, none the less, have great fighting capacity, though they perhaps hardly rank in the very first class. Their displacement is 12,574 tons, and their continuous sea speed is about 16 knots. The Peresviet had a continuous belt of Harveyised nickel steel made in Russia, which extended nearly the whole length of the ship, and she carried four 10-inch guns, mounted in pairs in two turrets, and eleven 6-inch quick-firers, as well as smaller guns.

The Peresviet carried a crew of 732 men. The cable does not mention what became of them when the vessel sunk.

## RUSSIAN LAND FORCES REPULSED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, June 25.—Four thousand Russians attacked Aiyang-pien and were repulsed. The Japanese suffered slight loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 25.—The Japanese vanguard has occupied a line four miles north of Senuchen, extending to the sea-shore and the mountains. They are building fortifications near Kapai pass. Skirmishes are going on constantly.

MUKDEN, June 25.—The Japanese have occupied Kaichou. A decisive battle will take place soon between the united armies of Kuroki and Oku and the Russians under Kuropatkin.

POSOTUFU, June 25.—A Russian ferryboat has been sunk here. Sixty bodies have been recovered and 160 are missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—It is reported that the Russians have been defeated in a serious battle at Tatchekiao.

Maps do not show the position of the town of Tatchekiao, under that name, but the Army and Navy Journal war map, a recognized authority, shows a town called Ta-shi-Kiao, which may be the same place, to be located within a few miles of Newchwang, on the railway between Port Arthur and Liaoyang. If this is the place the advance guards of General Kuroki's army, advancing from the Yalu River, have penetrated far into the interior of Manchuria.

In a war map issued on June 11, containing corrected information concerning the seat of war, the Japan Gazette says: "To-shih-chiao:—Near Newchwang and junction of the railways from Tientsin and Port Arthur. Russia has built large barracks there."

The capture of this important strategic point would be a victory of great importance to the Japanese.

LIAOYANG, June 27.—General Oku's army is withdrawing. The original intention of General Oku to join his army with that of General Kuroki has apparently been abandoned. There are reports of indecisive skirmishes taking place constantly.

TOKIO, June 27.—The refusal of the Russians to furnish information regarding Japanese prisoners is producing resentment in Japan.

SEOUL, June 27.—Cossacks have burned houses and committed other outrages in Northeastern Korea.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The latest advices from the front confirm the imminence of a great battle. Three armies aggregating 300,000 men are in close touch.

OYAMA SOON TO LEAVE.

TOKIO, June 28.—Field Marshal Oyama will leave here for Manchuria on July 6.

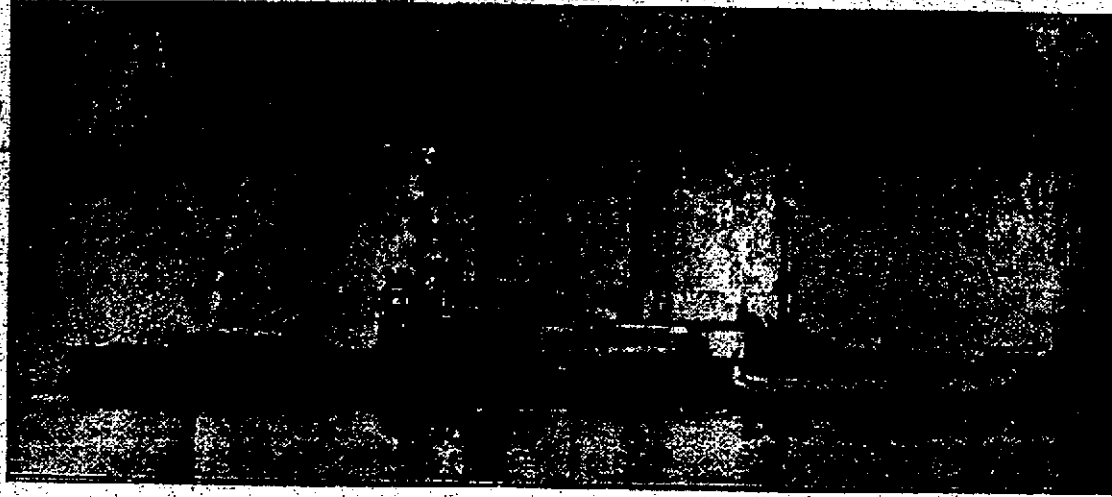
THE SKIRMISHERS AT WORK.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—There have been many skirmishing engagements between the troops with losses on both sides. The Russians lost eight thousand men.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

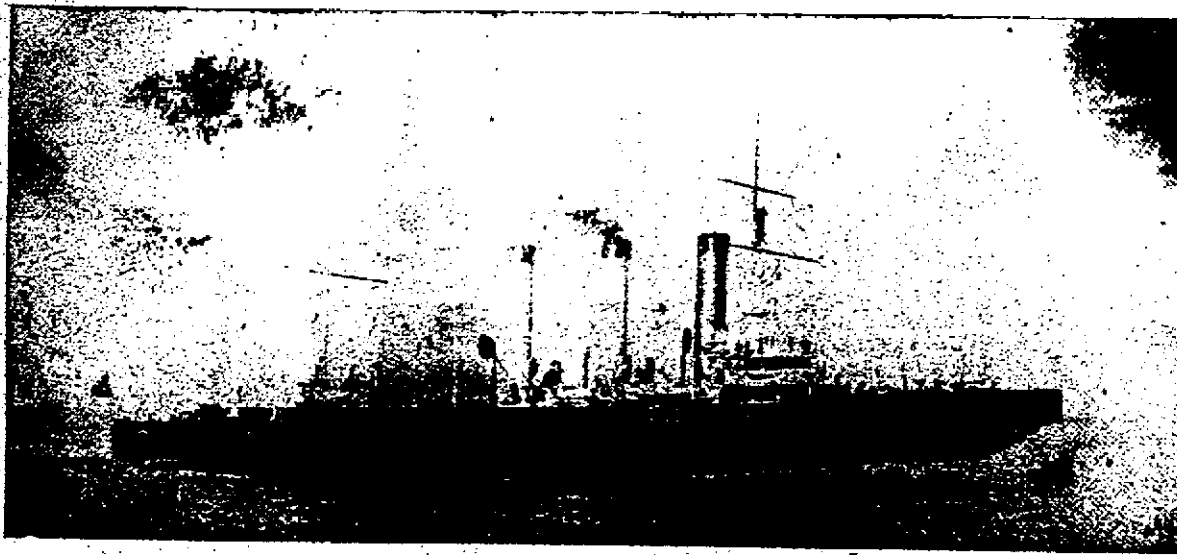
TOKIO, June 28.—Admiral Togo has confirmed the report of the Japanese naval victory at Port Arthur.

CHEFOO, June 28.—It is reported that one Japanese torpedo



BATTLESHIP SEVASTOPOL.

This vessel is a sister ship to the Petropavlovsk which was destroyed by a Japanese mine off Port Arthur some weeks ago. The Sevastopol was damaged in the first Japanese naval attack upon Port Arthur but was repaired by the Russians.



RUSSIAN PROTECTED CRUISER DIANA.

The Diana is a vessel of 6030 tons and is a sister ship of the Pallada and Aurora. The Pallada was one of the number damaged in the first Japanese attack upon Port Arthur.

boat was sunk and two were damaged in the last engagement at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—The Japanese have evacuated Senuchen. It is thought here that this move is an attempt to entice General Kuropatkin southward.

TACHEKIAO, June 27.—The Russian forces are assuming the offensive against General Oku's army. It is reported that General Kuroki is moving on Haicheng.

BELFAST, June 27.—The owners of the British steamer Allanton, which was captured by the Vladivostok squadron, have received word that she has been condemned as a prize of war. They have appealed from the decision of the war court, asking the authorities to take up the matter with the Russian Government.

## WORKMEN LOSE THEIR JOBS.

THE BALDWIN Locomotive Works.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works are taking ten thousand workmen. The railway companies are

## WM. E. BECKWITH HAS PASSED AWAY



THE LATE WM. E. BECKWITH.

William E. Beckwith of Maui died on Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at the Puunene Hospital, Maui, tuberculosis being the cause. News of the death was received here yesterday by wireless telegraph. Mr. Beckwith was well known both on Maui and Oahu being related to many of the old-time families of the islands. He leaves a widow, who was formerly Mary E. Rice, a niece of Mrs. J. M. Whitney. He was the nephew of Dr. E. G. Beckwith and a cousin of Mrs. Corrella Damon of Honolulu.

Mr. Beckwith was born in Great Barrington, Mass., nearly 34 years ago. He graduated from Williams College, and in 1896 he came here and taught at Punahou for two years. Afterwards he was in the Customs House where he was very much liked.

In the winter of 1899 he went back to Great Barrington and suffered a severe attack of pneumonia from which he never fully recovered. In the summer of 1900 he was married to Miss Rice, niece of Mrs. J. M. Whitney, and they went to Maui. He was for a while bookkeeper and postmaster at Pala, also manager of Haku ranch, where exposure brought on the malady from which he died.

While at the Puunene Hospital on Sunday, people came for the

## PALOLO ROADS

Engineer Kluegel Is Looking Up Routes.

Paloalo Valley residents are beginning to look for the proposed expenditure of \$10,000 on roads. This amount was appropriated by the last Legislature out of the loan fund.

Engineer Kluegel has spent several days in roaming over the valley, looking up the best routes for road building and will probably report on the same shortly.

Will Kluegel report to the valley



# HILO JURY STILL OUT

No Agreement At a Late Hour Last Night.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Instructions as asked by each side were presented to Judge Gear in the Hilo waterfront case shortly after 2 p. m. yesterday.

J. A. Magoon moved for a directed verdict for the plaintiff, C. A. Brown, on the grounds that he had proved a clear title to the property and that the defendants had failed to prove any title. The motion was denied.

S. M. Ballou for the defendants, J. D. Spreckels and others, moved for a directed verdict for the defendants on the same grounds as those presented to support the motion for a non-suit. The motion was denied.

Mr. Magoon next moved that the question of adverse possession be withdrawn from the jury.

Judge Gear asked if he wanted additional instructions, adding, "I will instruct the jury at the end of the case." The motion was withdrawn.

W. A. Kinney began addressing the jury for the defendants at 2:23 and spoke for fifty minutes. At the outset he admitted that Brown was entitled to whatever was given him in the deed from Mrs. Pitman. His title rested on the Bates grant from Kamehameha III, which, after description of three sides, stated, "and also the sea beach in front of the same to low water mark." Did that mean all of the territory between high and low water mark now, or the sea beach as it existed in 1853?

Defendants contended that all of the accretions in evidence went to the Hawaiian Government under a ruling of the court. Mr. Magoon had said that everybody used that beach, and it had turned out that he was "another Daniel come to judgment," for the judge had ruled that it was Government property.

If the ruling of the court held good of course it did not help Spreckels, because adverse possession could not run against the Government, while C. A. Brown would still have his sea beach. One in possession was not obliged to surrender to anyone but the owner. Plaintiff claimed 100 feet of red soil washed from the mountains and separated from the beach by a bank five feet high.

"They had to yank that sea beach away up there and plant it with pohuehue and sea sand," the attorney said. The highest reach of a tidal wave, however, did not constitute sea beach. Concluding, Mr. Kinney said they protested against the whole proceeding "from the morning when Loebenstein went in with his shotgun" to the time when Mary Allau was brought to the front for sympathy. The entire case of the plaintiff was "cheap ad tawdry."

W. L. Stanley made the closing address for the plaintiff, occupying about the same length of time as Mr. Kinney had done. Replying to certain remarks he said the plaintiff was not going to California to abuse Spreckels. No damages were claimed as might properly be done for unlawful occupation. There was nothing ignoble about the plaintiff's case unless it was ignoble for a plain citizen like Mr. Brown to oppose the claims of Mr. Spreckels.

"They themselves jumped the land," counsel said—"jumped it to keep the heirs of Thomas Spencer out." They sat right there, hoping to hold the land until the statute of limitations ran out. "When we bring them into court," Mr. Stanley said, "they say this is their protest against our methods." Against such an attitude he placed the facts of the contest extending from 1899 to 1904, including four jury trials before the present one, with the attendance of parties and witnesses at Hilo, Kailua and Honolulu.

Mr. Brown paid \$5000 cash to Mrs. Pitman, who was not in a position to fight the power of Spreckels. Defendants claimed virtue because they came into court and asked a verdict of a jury, when the truth was they came into court because they had to.

Counsel opposite protested to have claimed from first to last that the property was Government land. "Up to the time the judge said to them 'You have not proved adverse possession,' did you hear one word about the Government?" the speaker asked. Their whole cry was that the land passed from Pitman to Spencer, until the court said possession against Spencer had not been proved. Mr. Kinney's whole claim was that this land was conveyed by Pitman to Spencer, but by mistake was left out of the deed.

Proceeding, Mr. Stanley reviewed the evidence. The grant in question was by metes and bounds on three sides, then by "the sea beach in front of the same." If the contention of the defendants was right it would not be "the sea beach in front of the same," but "the sea beach in front of a piece of land that was not granted."

Mr. Stanley explained that a strip of the land was taken out for a road and argued against the contention that the disputed property was not sea beach.

Judge Gear instructed the jury at about 4 o'clock. As to one parcel of land in the case, he directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

At 5 o'clock the jury sent into court for portions of the documentary evidence. Forty minutes later a supply of ballot paper was the burden of a request from the jury room.

At 6:23 the jury were called in and ordered to the Union Grill for dinner. Mr. Parmelee, foreman, wished to say that they could not agree. Judge Gear hoped they would have a different report after dining. Mr. Marks stated that they were "hopelessly divided" after repeated balloting.

Judge Gear answered that these communications were only an evidence of weakness. They should not give up after a less than three hours attempt. STRUGGLE FOR VERDICT.

At 9:30 the jury came into court, the jurors with hats in hand. Before Mr. Parmelee could say anything, Mr. Blake said jokingly:

"When you see us with our hats, you may think of asking if we have arrived at a verdict."

The Court—"Have you a verdict?" Mr. Parmelee—"Your Honor, we are hopelessly disagreed."

"Seven to five," one juror said.

"Eight to four," another corrected.

The Court—"I must tell you, gentlemen, that you cannot get home tonight unless you bring in a verdict."

Mr. Marks—"There's no place like this."

Attorney Kinney—"There's no place like home."

Mr. Marks said at first they were split in three—5, 4, 3, but finally had become reduced to two factions.

Judge Gear said then they had changed, and with a little more deliberation might further change.

Mr. Sullivan—"It's dollars to cents, your Honor, that we'll stay till next St. Patrick's Day without getting a verdict."

Attorney Magoon suggested more instructions.

"We have too many instructions now, that's the trouble," Mr. Frazier retorted.

Attorney Kinney said his experience led him to believe that the prospect of a verdict was hopeless. Later he explained that if it were only two or three jurors who gave up the effort there was a chance, but none where the whole jury were agreed that they could not agree.

Attorney Magoon said the jury ought to return a verdict at least with reference to the Kalaheo land, on which the court had directed a finding.

Mr. Marks understood that one land went with the other.

The Court—"You are speaking of the second suit. You have nothing to do with that."

Mr. Vickers asserted he knew all about that. It referred to the Bates property.

Attorney Magoon explained that there were two pieces in this suit—the Bates and a small piece of the Kalaheo land.

Mr. Frazier seemed to see a light here, as he said he thought they could reconsider the matter.

Judge Gear—"The court has peremptorily instructed you as to the small piece."

Mr. Vickers wanted to ask: "When Pitman sold to Spencer, was it down to a certain point by metes and bounds or to low water mark?"

"To the maka side of Front street," Attorney Stanley answered.

At this stage it was agreed to give the jury the map and the award.

Mr. Vickers—"When Pitman sold to Spencer why didn't he sell him the beach?" (Laughter.)

The Court—"When Pitman sold to Spencer he did not convey the same piece of land as Kamehameha III conveyed to Bates, but just what was described by metes and bounds."

As the jurors were retiring for another session, Judge Gear called them back and thus admonished them:

"Please consider your verdict first and any little game afterward."

A Juror—"When we come to any point where we cannot agree, a little game of cards is in order."

## THE JURY PANEL

E. B. Clark, J. J. Sullivan, Benj. Vickers, Louis Marks, Douglas Kaona, Charles E. Frazier, Frank Armstrong, A. R. Gurrey, Jr., H. A. Parmelee, Frank E. Blake, R. W. Atkinson and J. W. Bergstrom are the names of the jurors trying the case.

## NO RESULT.

At 11:28 p. m. the jury had not agreed and Judge Gear ordered rooms for them at the Hawaiian Hotel.

## COURT NOTES.

William McCandless by his solicitors, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, demurs to the bill to restrain obstruction of highway brought by the Territory of Hawaii on the relation of Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, saying that it "is without equity on its face" and "does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action in equity."

Judgment by default against defendant in the suit of the Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., vs. Noah Kaunane was ordered by Judge De Bolt for \$500 principal, \$102.08 interest and \$48.55 costs, a total of \$645.63.

Will E. Fisher and F. J. Dutra, appraisers, return the value of the estate of Candido Gracia, deceased, as \$1343.

Judge Robinson will render a decision this morning in the injunction suit of John Lucas against the Superintendent of Public Works et al, relative to the Brewer's wharf contract.

The April term of the First Circuit Court expires today.

Queen Isabella believed in the evil eye, believed that the Italian Bourbons possessed it and believed that they cast it upon her to her detriment. She was a victim of it, she maintained, from the hour of her birth, for both her mother, Queen Christina, and her aunt, the duchess of Seville, were members of that house.

A DANGEROUS DISEASES.—Every one knows that cholera morbus is one of the most painful and dangerous diseases known to humanity. The fact that it is so swift and so often fatal in its results makes it more to be feared than almost any other malady.

It often terminates in death before a physician can be summoned or medicine procured. Attacks of cholera morbus come unexpectedly and every family should be prepared. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# LEE LUI LOCK GOES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY



L. T. CHIN, THE MURDERED CHINESE.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Lee Lui Lock, accused of the murder of L. T. Chin, the insurance clerk, is to be brought before the grand jury today. This course will obviate the necessity of a preliminary examination before a committing magistrate, besides having the grand jury investigation while the facts are fresh in the minds of witnesses.

Attorney General Andrews is particularly interested in the case, the reported circumstances indicating a brutality in the commission of the crime such as to call for immediate action.

# PRECINCT CLUBS HELD ELECTIONS LAST NIGHT

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Precinct elections of the Republican Clubs, held last night, resulted as follows:

## FIRST OF THE FOURTH.

One of the biggest turn-outs of voters in the First precinct of the Fourth was held last evening at the residence of T. P. Cummins. A quintette club composed of Mauna natives was present and the election and music were kept up to a late hour. There were 124 votes cast, of which only twelve were white votes. The remainder were Hawaiians, and the Republicans look to this as a favorable indication in coming election results. W. W. Harris was elected president. The election by votes was as follows:

President—W. W. Harris, 104; S. F. Chillingworth, 24.

First vice-president—S. M. Kanakani, 121; Jas. Nott Jr., 5.

Second vice-president—Sol. Kauai, 121.

Secretary—Sam. K. Kamakopi, 121.

Assistant secretary—E. Buffandeau, 109.

Treasurer—W. W. Chamberlain, 117.

The full list of officers elected is as follows:

President—W. W. Harris.

First vice-president—S. M. Kanakani.

Second vice-president—Sol. Kauai.

Secretary—Sam. K. Kamakopi.

Assistant secretary—E. Buffandeau.

Treasurer—W. W. Chamberlain.

Judges of election (3)—S. K. Kawakopi, E. Buffandeau and Geo. Macy.

Executive committee (5)—Thos. P. Cummins, W. C. Roe, E. G. Keen, W. H. Charlock, and M. S. Kauai.

## SECOND OF THE FOURTH.

The meeting of the Second precinct, held at the Makiki store headquarters last night, was lightly attended. The election of the executive committee and judges of election was deferred until next Wednesday. The election of other officers, resulted as follows:

President—J. H. Soper.

Vice-Presidents—M. A. Gonsalves and H. Kolomoku.

Secretary—H. E. Murray.

Treasurer—J. A. Gilman.

## THIRD OF THE FOURTH.

The election of officers in the Third of the Fourth was held at the foot of Judd Hill, near the Pacific Heights railway station, and in thirteen minutes disposed of. The persons nominated last week were elected as follows:

President—E. Faxon Bishop.

First vice-president—J. E. Bush.

Second vice-president—J. Mana.

Secretary—Chas. N. Marques.

Treasurer—Jos. G. Pratt.

Executive committee—Messrs. Kanul, McCabe, Dias, Napoleona and George Kluegel.

Judges of election—Frank Foster, Dick Kekona and Sam Mann.

## FOURTH OF THE FOURTH.

The meeting of the Fourth of the Fourth was held in San Antonio

with Wm. Savidge in the chair. All the officers made speeches, that of D. Kalaaukani being the banner address. The election resulted as follows:

President—E. W. Quinn.

First vice-president—M. C. Pacheco.

Second vice-president—Wm. Savidge.

Secretary—W. W. Carlyle.

Assistant secretary—Vincent Fernandez.

Treasurer—A. V. Gear.

Judges of election—A. L. Moore, A. D. Castro, Henry Peters.

Executive committee—D. Kalaaukani Jr., J. F. Durao, Sam Kamakau, J. S. Fox, A. V. Peters.

FIFTH OF THE FOURTH.

The following officers of the Second precinct, Fourth district were elected without contest:

President—Sam. Johnson.

First vice-president—L. J. Nahora.

Second vice-president—J. Keohokii.

Secretary—G. Rose.

Assistant secretary—A. Fitzsimmons.

Treasurer—Charles Coster.

Judges of election—B. N. Devau-chelle, Thos. Kakalia and E. K. Rathburn.

Executive Committee—Mike Harvey, E. K. Lilikalani, W. H. Kallimal, W. Huihui and Chas. Lake.

The officers were elected by acclamation.

SIXTH OF THE FOURTH.

The Sixth precinct met at Republican headquarters with a large attendance. The ticket nominated at the meeting last week was unanimously elected.

Lorrin Andrews presided with J. J. Hughes, secretary. Owing to the fact that the former secretary had lost the club roll, a new one was made and signed by those present. The officers elected are:

President—Lorrin Andrews.

First vice-president—Capt. I. Bray.

Second vice-president—W. J. Stansbury.

Secretary—J. J. Hughes.

Assistant secretary—C. K. Quinn.

Treasurer—L. H. Wolf.

Executive committee—E. M. Boyd, C. K. Quinn, W. S. Fleming, J. Duggan, and C. A. Yarik.

Judges of election—E. Corra, H. Simpson and J. J. Hughes.

SEVENTH OF THE FOURTH.

No returns were obtained of the Waimanalo precinct.

FIFTH OF THE FIFTH.

No returns obtained.

SEVENTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Seventh of the Fifth the following ticket was elected without opposition:

President—Henry Yida.

First vice-president—Sam. Meek.

Second vice-president—Kamaka.

Secretary—Isaac Sheppard.

Assistant secretary—Solomon Mahe-loni.

Treasurer—K. R. G. Wallace.

Judges of election—Wm. Henry, Eli Hawgood and John Inch.

Executive Committee—Jack Kahale-kua, Kamalohe, Isaac Cockel, John Huit.

A resolution endorsing the nominations of Roosevelt and Fairbanks was unanimously adopted.

EIGHTH OF THE FIFTH.

The following officers for the Eighth precinct of the Fifth district were elected:

President—W. C. Achi.

Vice-President—Sol. Kalelopu.

Second vice-president—D. Kama.

Secretary—P. Silva.

Assistant secretary—Geo. Hubble.

Treasurer—N. Fernandez.

Judges of election—H. Vieira Jr., J. H. Black, P. Hokii.

Executive Committee—S. C. Dwight, Jno. C. Lane, C. B. Dwight, A. L. Lunggren and H. J. Auld.

NINTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Ninth of the Fifth the secretary was absent and C. H. Smith was elected temporary secretary on motion of J. D. Avery, seconded by P. T. P. Waterhouse, A. W. Nealey, presided.

On motion of Meekapi, seconded by Kalakiele, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the club for the following ticket:

President—J. S. Kalakiele.

Vice-President—J. D. Avery.

Second vice-president—Herman Meek.

Secretary—A. St. Planala.

Assistant secretary—J. K. Kane.

Treasurer—F. T. P. Waterhouse.

Executive committee—The President, Secretary and Treasurer: S. L. K. Kumamui, James Shaw, E. R. Adams, S. H. Meekapi, John Alapai.

Judges of election—L. A. Dickey, Edgar Henriques, George Kopa.

The club decided in future to issue posters announcing their meetings and arranged also to notify members by mail.

TENTH OF THE FIFTH.

In the Tenth of the Fifth there was a contest in which J. L. Kaulukou and Charles Clark met their Waterloo. The meeting was held at Camp No. 2, Vineyard street and resulted as follows:

President—Charles J. Broad, 53 (elected); J. L. Kaulukou, 28.

Vice-President—W. H. Crawford.

Second vice-president—H. K. Poepeo.

Secretary—Wm. K. Isaac, 55 (elected); Bernard Kelekolio, 1; Filipo, 6.

Assistant secretary—S. K. Malalohe.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Mahuka.

Judges of election—D. Crowningburg, 53 (elected); A. D. Bolster, 52 (elected); Palaina, 54 (elected); Charles Clark, 2; Keola, 8.

Executive Committee—Joe Meard, G. B. Mahelona, C. On Tai, D. L. Akwal, and S. K. Malol.

ONE TERROR LESS

A Name to Make Men Shudder No Longer—Locomotor Ataxia

Now in the List of Curable Diseases.

Fresh proof is furnished daily that a path to recovery has been opened before the hitherto hopeless victims of locomotor ataxia, the pains of which are probably the most agonizing which the human frame is ever compelled to endure.

Mr. C. E. Janvyn, of Hampton Falls, N. H., was attacked about three years ago by what he at first thought was rheumatism. He got temporary relief from liniments, but the trouble always returned with greater severity. After he had endured it for more than a year, he began to consult physicians in great anxiety.

He was startled by their verdict: "They all said," states Mr. Janvyn, "that I had locomotor ataxia; that my spinal cord had degenerated, and that no encouragement of a cure could be given. I am a young man yet and my business requires me to travel daily, but I was compelled to remain home months at a stretch, and at times I could barely shuffle my feet across the floor."

"My legs and feet seemed to be paralyzed. If I made any attempt to lift my feet I suffered the most excruciating pains. I finally became convinced that I would be utterly incapacitated for business, and I simply gave up to despondency."

"One day in January, 1903, I happened to read in a pamphlet some remarkable cures of nervous diseases effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Although a despairing man I fortunately decided to give them a trial. I used two boxes before I saw any improvement. Then I began to have hope that they might possibly save me."

"My condition steadily improved and before the tenth box was entirely gone I was able to take up my work again. My cure was complete in every respect, and it has been permanent, for I am now at work every day. I was made a perfectly well man in six months by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My confidence in them is naturally great. I am never without a box of them in my home, and I can scarcely say too much in their favor."

They are sold by all druggists throughout the world.

As long as Matthew Stanley Quay lived he was powerful enough to prevent the sale of liquor in the city of Beaver, his home. Daniel Agnew, once chief justice of Pennsylvania, was chiefly instrumental in having the place made a "dry" town and before his death he made the greater promise to keep it so forever. Mr. Quay liked good liquor and he kept his word. Now that he is dead those who are tired of being sober will make an effort to have the prohibition law repealed.

MAHAULU PLEADS.

Stephen Mahaulu, former chief clerk in the Land office, yesterday morning pleaded not guilty to his three indictments for embezzlement, and the cases were continued till the September term.

The German crown prince's riding of a tie with Rittmeister Von Holtzinger recently in the grand military steeplechase at Berlin for the Emperor's cup marked the first occasion on which a Hohenzollern so near the throne has been allowed to enter into sport competition with any of his fellow subjects.

At Bonn neither the present crown prince nor the first before him was permitted to hunt, against any fellow student or "gentleman,"



# PLANS FOR THE FOURTH

Parade, Orations, Ball and Salutes the Order.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Public spirit manifested itself yesterday at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Fourth of July general committee in planning that the coming national holiday be observed with a parade of military and civic bodies, orations in the Capitol grounds and dancing in the evening at the Young and Hawaiian hotels. The meeting was held in the throne room of the Capitol building at 11 a. m., with Col. J. W. Jones in the chair, Secretary Taylor and Treasurer Hall being present.

The secretary notified the meeting that C. M. Cooke, appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, had declined to serve, but held himself ready to contribute funds when the subscription list came around. Mr. Gilman also notified the committee he would be unable to serve. L. E. Pinkham, of the Finance Committee, who was present, said nothing had been done to collect funds. The Literary Committee, through W. R. Farrington, chairman, announced its recommendations were for literary exercises to be held at 10:30 a. m. in the Capitol grounds; that Theo. Richards be requested to organize a chorus of school children to sing national anthems accompanied by the band or other music; that E. B. Thompson be selected to read the Declaration of Independence. The committee asked for an allowance of \$100. The committee has also appointed a sub-committee to see Mr. W. G. Irwin to secure the Opera House in the event of rain on the Fourth. The Acting Governor will be asked to preside at the literary exercises. The following is the proposed form of program:

Music, prayer, music, reading of Declaration of Independence, music, address, "American Citizenship," music, address, "Future of the Republic." The report was adopted.

The Sports Committee, through Harry E. Murray, had no report to make. It was finally decided to out on a sports program, as the boat races at Pearl Harbor in the forenoon and baseball in the afternoon would cover this feature.

G. W. R. King of the Ball Committee did not think a ball necessary. W. R. Farrington, however, proposed that dances be given at both the Young and Hawaiian hotels in the evening, the committee furnishing music for both places. In the event of the transport Thomas arriving on the morning of the Fourth from Manila, the band aboard, if any, might be secured for the dances, as well as the parade. G. W. R. King was appointed chairman, vice Major Potter, who will be out of town on the Fourth. With the chairman will be associated Dr. Hobdy and F. C. Smith.

C. L. Crabbe for the Parade, Salutes and Fire-works Committee, reported that it was desired to have the parade as early as possible. Captain Nichols, U. S. A., suggested that the two artillery companies from Camp McKinley would be in line at 8:45 a. m. Captain Catlin can have one company of marines in line. Col. Jones will have the First Regiment, N. G. H., in line, and the Fire Department would also be represented. E. W. Quinn said the Federated Trades were not very strong in numbers at present, but could make a good showing. An auto, carriage and float section for the parade was also suggested. Mr. Crabbe said about \$100 worth of good fireworks could be obtained. As to bands the St. Louis and Catholic bands might be had. The committee thought \$300 would cover everything, including fireworks.

The sum of \$500 at the outside is thought to be sufficient for all committees. Adjournment was taken to 11 a. m. next Wednesday.

## KAMALO ESTATE TO BE SOLD OUT

The entire property of the Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd., is to be sold at auction on Tuesday, October 24, at noon, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. The plantation has had a checkered career and has produced, so far, a crop of lawsuits as well as cane. The plantation is said to be admirably adapted to ranch purposes. It is on the island of Molokai. The sale will doubtless attract considerable attention as the estate is a valuable piece of real estate. The sale is ordered by David Dayton, assignee, and full particulars are obtainable of J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, attorneys for assignee, or Will E. Fisher, auctioneer.

J. E. Manly is 38 years old and a native of Northampton, Conn. At 14 he swept the floor of a small retail store in that town and made himself generally useful at \$2 a week. Up to about ten years ago he was a clerk of the Edward Malley Company of New Haven. Today he is president of a company that does a business of \$200,000 a year. He is a native of the town of Northampton, Mass., and is the son of Thomas Manly, who was a member of the Corn Exchange Bank of Northampton. He is the most successful of the Manly family. He is a native of the town of Northampton, Mass., and is the son of Thomas Manly, who was a member of the Corn Exchange Bank of Northampton.

# LUI LOCK ARRAIGNED

A Dramatic Conclusion to Criminal Term Business.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Lui Lock was arraigned under indictment for murder in the first degree, as the last item of criminal business of the April term of the First Circuit Court, before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. He was charged with murdering L. T. Chin on Wednesday, June 23, 1901, by inflicting two mortal wounds upon him with bullets fired from a pistol.

While Interpreter Li Cheung was orally translating the contents of the indictment to him, Lui Lock seemed to pose as an entertained listener to a story that had no unpleasant interest for him. With arms folded like a senator in the forum, his left hand grasping the copy of the indictment with which he had been served, the prisoner leaned his head toward the interpreter as if to catch every word. There was not a trace of nervousness in the regular winking of the eyelids, while the eyes glanced alternately upward into space and downward upon the original copy of the indictment in Li Cheung's hands. An unknowing spectator might easily take it that the two men were an attorney and his client, the former reading a contract of some kind which he had drawn up for the latter's approval. A more perfect exhibition of bravado in the demeanor of one charged with a crime involving the death penalty has not for long been seen in a Hawaiian court. The effect was heightened by shrewd and sinister features the accused possessed.

Judge De Bolt, through the interpreter, told Lui Lock that he was not required at that time to say anything. It was the last day of the term, the accused was informed, so that he could have no trial until September. In the meantime he might wish to consult his friends and counsel, which brought up the matter of bonds. The court would not decide at that time that the case was not bailable, as the statute was not absolutely certain on that point. Its words were:

"All persons charged with criminal offenses shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great."

Even in a murder case, Judge De Bolt said, there might be bail under certain circumstances.

"Then he does not want to plead?" Deputy Attorney General Fleming inquired.

The court—"It would be no use, because the law requires forty-eight hours after conviction before sentence, and the present term will not last so long as that."

All cases on the calendar undisposed of were then continued till next term and the court adjourned without day.

SIXTY-FOUR INDICTMENTS.

The grand jury presented its final report for the term before Judge De Bolt at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It gave a list of sixty-four indictments found during the term, together with a list of twenty-two cases investigated in which no bills were found.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Judge De Bolt, in discharging the grand jurors from further attendance, thanked them for their faithful services. He laid particular emphasis upon what they had done in the investigation of the notorious corruption among public officials. This was a great evil that must be stamped out, a result to which their efficient performance of duty would materially contribute.

As reorganized toward the end of the term, to remedy defects in the personnel, the grand jury consisted of the following named signers of the final report:

J. C. Axtell, foreman; H. B. Benson, W. H. Babbitt, W. M. Campbell, Chas. J. Hummel, G. B. McClellan, Guy Owens, Wm. Hutch, Jno. H. Beers, Edward C. Brown, Joe Andrade, J. H. Schmack, C. R. Collins, E. C. Carter, W. E. McInerney, L. K. Nakae, F. P. McIntyre, F. Turfill.

THE NEW INDICTMENTS.

Following is a list of those against whom true bills were returned with the final report, some of whom pleaded not guilty and others reserved their pleas on arraignment:

Chang Hung, burglary first degree.

Chang Hung, Tung Kan, alias Akana, and Ah Nam, burglary first degree.

Chang Hung, Tung Kan, alias Akana, Ah Nam, Chang Chaw and Ah Yu, burglary first degree (two separate indictments for this particular combination).

Ah Nam, Chung Choy, Chung Hung and Ung Hing, burglary second degree.

Chung Hing, Ah Kap, Tom Sing, Man Leah, Ung Hing, Chung Choy and Ah Nam, robbery first degree.

# AFTER SEVENTEEN DAYS HILO RISES AND KICKS

Finally Discovers That it is Angry About a Paragraph in Advertiser's Story of the Volcano Trip—Ripvanwinkleville Wrath.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Well, well! Better things are coming from Hilo, surely. The town's awake enough to kick again and it is kicking hard over the Volcano trip story in the Sunday Advertiser. And it has been so quick about it, too. The story appeared in the Advertiser on June 15th, it was read in Hilo on the 17th and the papers there got roused up to the point of criticism by the 23d and 24th. That is mighty good time for Hilo as nothing was expected from it about the Volcano article until after the Fourth. What makes the thing more interesting is that the papers actually let the spirit of enterprise go work upon them as to discover that the editor of the Advertiser would have stayed longer in the Bedchamber City but for threats of bodily violence by Judge Little. Ordinarily such a discovery as that ought not to have been made by the Tribune, at least, before the first of next April. But here is the evidence of Hilo's sudden awakening into anger and grief:

THE PASSING OF SMITH.

The Tribune must apologize to its readers for its failure to chronicle last week either the arrival or departure of Walter Gifford Smith, who made a hurried trip to the volcano to be immune from legal summons in Honolulu. The passing of a Smith ordinarily is not such a momentous event as to attract attention but this particular Smith was the lugubrious editor of the Honolulu Advertiser, seeking safety from justice and recuperation for his fagged brain. He brought his editorial hammer with him, as a verbose and well padded interview with himself in Sunday's pictorial edition of the Advertiser attests. The editor, like his paper often departs from the high moral plane of truth to revel in the lower levels of newspaper fiction. This in newspaperdom is known as "stuffing the public" and no one has learned the art better than Walter Gifford.

He relates such time-worn anecdotes as a horse falling down in Hilo's streets to "purge itself to sleep" and that he never saw a Hawaiian in Hilo doing anything except falling off a house top. He berates the lack of hotel accommodations in Hilo and complains of the service of the local cafe. He finds fault because Hilo has no street cars and uses a telephone system which operates with a bell. He likens the people to Ephesians and to the dwarfs where Rip Van Winkle went to sleep. The only true statements made are that Hilo's inhabitants have undeservedly earned the reputation of "kickers" and that there are no mosquitos in our beautiful burg.

He strikes the silver lining from the cloud, however, by facetiously remarking that the mosquito must have been asleep, but candor compels us to record that there was such rapidly in Editor Smith's movements to escape the wrath of an athletic and vengeful course, that even the caterer and mosquito had not time to present their bills.

We vain would hide our shame and mortification in the ruthless exposure of our simple life, and in the first blush of our affliction and under the stupefying sense that follows a great blow, we cannot appraise, as accurately as we should like, the misfortune that has befallen us. In a dim and groping way we realize we have lost a pudding in our neglect of Editor Guff, but we are too wretched to remember whether it was made of plums or snet.

Historical verity prompts us to correct the illustrious wielder of the quill in his misconception of the solitude of Ephesus, to which he compares the peaceful quiet of Hilo's thoroughfares. A better study of mythology and ancient history would have convinced this literary adventurer that the history of Ephesus consists of a long series of bloody struggles in which no editor took part. Guffard's exit from the threatening scenes in which he found himself in Hilo was a living lesson of that adage that "He who runs away, may live to fight another day." When first the news came to his anxious ears that Little the Lusty was looking for his voluminous form and threatened to lick any man of the size of Smith in Hilo, the erstwhile statesman and commencement day orator caught up his inkwell and pen and skurried hence to the volcano, where his unwonted excitement still possessed him and gave him a cruel fall from a docile mule, spraining his ankle as well as his veracity. Thus doth Walter Guff renew his courage upon his return to the safer precincts of Honolulu and in witty vein strive to win the admiration and plaudits of his generation—Tribune.

WHEN SMITH MEETS SMITH.

To the Editor of Tribune:—Hilo was recently afflicted for its sins by the arrival of Walter G. Smith, that rather shop-worn specimen of the genus hack-editor, who molds (or should one say makes mouldy) the ancient policy of the Honolulu Advertiser, whose motto is: "Grab what you can and spend the rest." If we had any local correspondents, undoubtedly they would have reported:—"About this time I met Walter G. Smith and Guff." Being a native of Hilo, these faithful writers of the Benjamin Franklin would have taken unwary notice of the Kinau bearing the same name, with either

handcuffs. In fact so unwonted was the modesty of Mr. Smith, in consequence of the fact that the High Sheriff was looking for him when he left Honolulu, that no Hiloite knew that he had passed through our midst until there appeared in the columns of the Sunday Advertiser an eulogium upon the spot where he had taken refuge from the process of Judge De Bolt's court.

Why this extinguished journalist did us the honor to devote so much of space and time to our humble fortunes probably no one will ever know, unless Smith himself breaks away from the habits of a lifetime and tells the truth about it, a proceeding which like County Government or a Democratic President is too remote a conjecture to be taken seriously. One can imagine that he was actuated by a dearth of other subjects. Little's career from the hour of his birth had been already dissected, so that a long suffering public knew by heart what that unhappy jurist had done each moment of his earthly life, and what he would probably do for the remainder of it—and afterward; we had been surfeited with Davis and his disbandment until we devoutly hoped that no lawyer in Hawaii would ever be disgraced again, were he the devil himself; we had heard the legal attainments of the former Supreme Court expounded until we were willing to admit (for the sake of rest) that Antonio Perry was the reincarnation of Chief Justice Marshall. Presumably Mr. Smith had exhausted himself upon these subjects, and lest he should by any chance be interesting and so cause heart failure in his readers, he wrote the article referred to.

But though we are bowed down by the weight of our shortcomings as they are laid upon us by the journalist, we still have a spark of hope and encouragement. We see that "something is going" around the Volcano Stables. We surmise that this concession on the part of Walter G. is in the nature of a quid pro quo for free transportation of the scribe to the Volcano House; but even so we are pleased by the concession; although how a transportation company could do business in a town otherwise in a trance, can only be explained by a man who can demonstrate (to his own satisfaction) why it is that when two lawyers overcharge their clients, one should be disbanded and the other pat on the back. In fact it requires years of work in the missionary field to explain either.

W. H. SMITH.

SMITH HAD INDIGESTION.

The people of Hilo had been under the impression for several years that the home of the Honolulu knocker was at the hotels at the capital. The above is from the pen of Walter Gifford Smith and was published in a recent issue of the Advertiser. It follows, then, that the knocker's headquarters must be in the vicinity of the Advertiser office. During Mr. Smith's recent visit to Hilo it is said that he used the telephone once in talking with the manager of the Volcano House and whether new or old style he will admit that the service is better than his paper would make the people believe. Honolulu furnishes. As to the style of knocks; aside from the one owned by a Japanese, which Mr. Smith patronized during his stay here, nearly all have rubber tires. He should take into consideration the fact that Hilo has but one macadamized street, thanks to the liberality of the Honolulu people who control the Legislature, and that the lava paved streets of the town are death to rubber tires, a set lasting only six months. Mr. Smith was evidently suffering from indigestion when he wrote the above, otherwise he would have got more truth and less fiction in his story. Take it all in all it is really astonishing that Mr. Smith could have seen so much that was interesting to him in so short a time.—Herald.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Charles M. Dickinson, Consul General in Constantinople, Turkey, who has just arrived home on a sixty-day vacation, talked to-day on the Balkan situation and the attitude of Turkey in relation to the Russo-Japanese war. Mr. Dickinson said:

"Turkey officially is neutral, but individually the Turks are strongly pro-Japanese."

"I stopped in Naples on my way home and it is my opinion that the Italians are pro-Japanese."

"The Macedonian question has quieted down since Russia's hands are tied in the East."

"It is a significant fact that within the last six months or so the Bulgarian Constitutional Assembly instead of being pro-Russian has become pro-Bulgarian. It is now Bulgaria for the Bulgarians, instead of Bulgaria for the Russians."

"If this is to be one of the results obtained from the war between Russia and Japan, I look upon that war as clearly worth while."

"The main diplomatic question we have with Turkey," he said, "is whether American schools, established many years ago, and which have been conducted without interruption, generally speaking, shall have an imperial firman—that is, a kind of a Government concession. The Turks do not wish to take any action in the matter. They say: 'Your schools haven't been disturbed yet; wait till they have been and then demand something.'"

"We are doing a great deal of business with Turkey, commercially, and otherwise. There has been a remarkable increase in the last five years, both in the imports of American goods and in the exports to this country, and the growth of commerce is dependent upon peaceful relations with the Turkish Government. For this reason I hope the present differences will be adjusted without serious friction."

## A RUSSIAN GENERAL'S VIEWS UPON THE WAR

TIENSIN, May 10.—I had been told in Newchwang that Major-General Dessino, military agent for Russia in China, was a man whom I ought to know—that if he saw fit to talk to me as a newspaper man I would learn more concerning the Russian intention in Manchuria than I could obtain from any other source.

I doubted. A previous experience months ago with Pokitlow, the man who financed the Russo-Chinese Bank throughout the Far East, had taught me to distrust the candor and honest expression of all Russians speaking for their government. When a man leaves the presence of another filled with the idea that he has looked down into the soul of that other and on subsequent reflection is convinced that he has been willfully deceived as to the proper point of view, he naturally suspects the sincerity of all other men whose motives may be inspired similarly.

It was with misgiving that I asked General Dessino for an audience. The promptitude with which my request was granted did not reassure me. The courtesy with which I was received when I called was nothing more than what I had been accustomed to receive at the hands of the Russian officer and the Russian gentleman in all my intercourse with him.

However, I had a duty to perform and I plunged boldly, resolved that I would press my inquiries home as an inferior swordsman strives to pass the guard of a master of arms.

I spoke of Kullanchang—not sparingly nor in palliation, but bluntly and with the conviction that it was a Russian disaster, the moral effect of which was irreparable. General Dessino started me with his reply:

"A stupid blunder."

The clear, blue eyes of the Tsar's agent looked steadily into mine and divined the question that was on my lips:

"A stupid blunder," he repeated, with emphasis. "A blunder that cost the Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of the Third Brigade 70 per cent of their men. What chance did 5,000 or 5,000 men have against 50,000? General Kasatinski and General Zassulch were not there to fight—they were merely outposts—victories to feel the strength of the enemy. They had been ordered to fall back on the main army at Liaou-Yang. But they loved glory more than they respected discipline—and they have paid the penalty. Seventy per cent of their command fell before the fire of the Japanese and forty of their officers are dead or in the hospital. It was a blunder, but it has proved the staying quality of the Russian soldier in a hopeless case."

General Dessino spoke calmly as he would have spoken in General Kuro-patkin's war council. His finely chiseled Greek face—bearded not emotion and the blue eyes looked steadily into mine.

"The Third Brigade was under fire at Tientsin during the Boxer outbreak."

I suggested.

"One of the regiments—the Eleventh

# GOOD OUT OF THE WAR

Consul General Dickinson Talks on Turkey's Attitude.

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# BOOTY WORTH THOUSANDS

Secured from the Wreck on the Shoals.

Sixty-two days ago the small Inter-island schooner Lavinia, owned and commanded by Captain Weisbarth, left Honolulu for French Frigate Shoals. With a crew of young natives and by means of appliances secured specially for the purpose, Weisbarth sailed away to "wreck" the French bark Connetable de Richmond which has been stranded on the coral reef there for some months. Old waterfronters regarded the venture as a foolhardy one. They were sure that Weisbarth was wasting his money and his proposed departure was for some time the object of all ridicule on the wharves. Yesterday, with the grim looking face tanned to almost the color of leather, Weisbarth entered port again. His small vessel was loaded deeply. The skipper returned not with a hard luck story but with booty from the Frenchman valued at thousands of dollars. Pumps, windlasses, anchor, sail, wire cables, ropes, hawsers, and about everything else under the sun that is found on a well equipped steel sailing vessel were stowed under the Lavinia's one small hatch and the wonder is that Weisbarth and his small crew of natives were ever able to take away such a large amount of stuff. One item of the Lavinia's cargo, anchor chains, is said to be of such quantity and quality that it is worth about \$4,500. This in itself is booty that pays the venture.

Weisbarth has been away from Honolulu about two months. He went down to the Shoals in three days. His return journey occupied eleven days. Every hour and every minute of the time that Weisbarth and his men spent on the Shoals was occupied in hard work. Around the dangerous reefs and small rocks known as the French Frigate Shoals the Lavinia's crew enjoyed unusually fine weather and this in a measure is accountable for the success of the venture.

DESTRUCTION BY JAPANESE. Captain Weisbarth went to the Shoals armed with authority to send away any Japanese bird poachers who might be found there. But he had no chance to exercise this authority as the Japanese had deserted the place after having massacred about all the birds that rendezvous in that portion of the Pacific ocean. Captain Weisbarth found evidences of great slaughter. The small island on which he had previously met with a Japanese bird poaching party was covered with the bones of thousands of booby and goosey birds. So destructive had been the work of the Japanese that the party saw but few birds where Weisbarth had seen countless thousands when he first visited the wreck in the schooner Ada some months ago.

MAY GO AFTER BIRDSKINS. Along the waterfront the query yesterday was: "Will old Weisbarth head for Lisianski Island and secure those Japanese birdskins?" The general opinion seemed to be that Weisbarth would discover that he had some business to attend to over at Laysan Island, the guano island ninety miles from Lisianski Island. And Weisbarth has business over that way which will send him hence in a few days! He says that he has an arrangement to go over to Laysan on a guano carrying errand for Max Schlemmer. People figure that if the Lavinia can reach French Frigate Shoals in three days she can, with a bait of twenty thousand dollars worth of birdskins lying unprotected on Lisianski Island, reach that place in almost steamboat time. But this is a matter which Weisbarth does not talk about. He is quite a clever old skipper in the wrecking line and has tackled tougher propositions than an uninhabited island. So it would not surprise the waterfront if Weisbarth suddenly sails away, to visit his friend Max Schlemmer. There are any number of people on the waterfront who are willing to chip in a dollar or so to send the Lavinia off.

No disposition has yet been made of the goods that Weisbarth brought from the wrecked Frenchman but he will probably dispose of them at once for a sum which will place him in a pretty prosperous position.

—was at Tientsin," he answered. "The brigade was active throughout the Boxer trouble from Taku to Peking. They only lost 200 men during the entire campaign. Two of the regiments were reserved for annihilation at Kuliencheng. But," he added in the tone of one who finds a poor consolation in a great misfortune, "the Chinese are not to be compared as fighters with the Japanese."

"Where will the Russians make their stand?" I asked.

General Dessino arose and walked across the room to a map hanging on the wall. "Somewhere here," he said with a broad sweep of the hand around Mukden and Liaou-Yang. "We are now on the defensive and we have the privilege of selecting the fighting ground. We will meet the enemy where we please. You must not forget," he continued, "that we were unprepared for the attack of the Japanese. We firmly expected that a declaration of war would precede active hostilities. These preliminary reverses are no more than you suffered at the beginning of your Civil War and they are not as disastrous, perhaps, as the first defeat of

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(Continued on Page 7.)











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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JUNE 28

## NEWSPAPERS AND COURTS.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt could hardly have been serious in his remarks, made from the Circuit bench yesterday, touching the motive of the Advertiser's leading article about his duty in the Kumalee and Johnson cases. He spoke of it as an insult. Judge De Bolt, of all men, ought to know that this journal has more than once sacrificed its opportunities as a newspaper out of consideration for his dignity and that it is as far from any attitude of insult to him as he should be to it. But let this consideration pass. What we propose to say here has only to do with the freedom of criticism about the acts or policies or possibilities of public men which the American press enjoys and, when honest, exercises for the public welfare; a freedom which means much to every citizen and which it should be the part of every good man to maintain.

A Judge is no more sacred from public comment, save when it is made offensively in his presence, than is a President, a Governor or a member of a legislative body. It is as much the right of the press to tell him where his duty lies—save as saying so may influence a jury or challenge his power to punish for actual contempt—as it is the right of the press to expostulate with the Chief Magistrate, of the nation or with Congress or a State or Territorial executive or Legislature. A Judge is only above criticism in the narrow limits of his court and while he obeys the law; he is not an infallible pontiff who can, when the plain critic walks the street between the wind and his fictitious sanctity, let loose the blast of excommunication.

There are examples in point which show the true relation between the citizen and the judge. When Theodore Roosevelt began his public career by exposing and chastising Judge Westbrook of the New York Supreme Court he vindicated one of the rights of the American citizen. The people stood by him and did something for him afterward. Another result was a reformed judiciary. When the New York Times demanded that Judges Barnard and Cardozo should either do right in the Tweed cases or stand an impeachment trial, it did a plain civic duty and at the same time mounted to the highest level of American journalism. Today, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in following the Missouri bundle cases like a bloodhound through the courts is a force for justice scarcely less efficient than District Attorney Folk himself and far more efficient than some of the boss-ridden judges who have the cases to try. And it is entirely within its constitutional rights. These examples supply standard rules of conduct for an honest press and Judge De Bolt, whom we believe to be an honest man, may well ponder them before again calling to account a journal which urges him to do his duty despite the sophistry of lawyers who make it their business to rescue criminals from punishment "and of whose health thieves ask before they begin to steal."

Let the Advertiser repeat, for the twentieth time, that it means to be as candid about the judicial department of this government as it is about the other and co-ordinate branches. Its experience of the past few years teaches it that labor in getting rid of bad judges and securing good ones is not necessarily in vain. But for its attacks upon intrenched chicanery on the bench of Hawaii, the opportunity for Judge De Bolt himself would not have come. It was the sentiment so created which got behind him and put him upon a woolsack which the boot-lickers in and out of ermine had hoped to capture for themselves. When he was once there, however, this paper sought no favors from him and exempted him from no criticism which it thought he deserved; but it has never insulted him and does not expect to do so. At the same time it intends to make the freest and hopes to make the wisest use, in its discussion of public men and measures, of the liberty conferred upon the press by the Constitution of the United States.

If any more schoolers are seen to start off "to wreck the Connetable de Richemont," watch them and see if they don't head for Lisiansky Island where \$25,000 worth of bird skins are packed up without a policeman to sit on the boxes.

Kuropatkin says he won't oppose the union of the two Japanese armies. This is probably lucky for Kuropatkin. The early Russian habit of meddling with these Japanese tea-parties resulted in several accidents that cast a gloom over society.

Paul Morton became a Republican on May 25 and on June 24 went into President Roosevelt's cabinet. If there were portfolios enough to go around Roosevelt might convert the whole Democracy.

The record of convictions made by the Attorney General's department stamps Lorrin Andrews as one of the most efficient law officers Hawaii has ever had.

## FRUIT CULTURE LACKING.

No doubt the following editorial paragraph from the Maui News will apply very aptly to Honolulu, as well as Hilo and other towns in this Territory. Hawaii is a fruit country with but little fruit to show of its own production in the local markets. Yet there is enough good soil about Honolulu homes to yield a surplus of fruit which, both in amount and variety, would be the most noticeable tropical feature to a stranger on arriving here. The Maui paper says:

"The News has long and almost vainly urged the land holders of Maui to plant more fruit trees, and the Improvement Association should join hands in the fight. This week several baskets of luscious peaches and grapes were seen on our streets, and inquiry developed the fact that only one or two persons in the whole of Iao Valley have had enterprise enough to plant peach trees and grape vines. The same is true of oranges, a high grade of which are grown in Walluku and can be seen from the street in front of the News office any day. Yet the whole number of orange trees in the whole of Walluku does not probably exceed one dozen, even if there are so many. Let the Improvement Association take up the matter and encourage fruit culture in our home yards."

## ST. PETERSBURG SULK.

By its conduct in ostracizing Ambassador McCormick and his wife, Russian aristocratic society in St. Petersburg is creating an official issue in the relations between the United States and Russia, which can do no good to Russia nor have any effect in America other than fixing an apparent adverse sentiment which might otherwise, even if as real as it appears to the Russians, only prove ephemeral. American public sentiment was clearly, if the preponderance of expression decided it, in favor of the Boers in the late Transvaal war. Yet the Londoners did not appreciably sulk nor show resentment toward the United States or her diplomatic representative at the court of St. James. On the contrary, influence was exerted to prevent the passing sentiment of the American people from developing into official unpleasantness of international moment. After the war the pro-Boer sympathies of Americans drifted away as the smoke of past history, and today Britain and Boer veterans are fighting sham battles with each other at the St. Louis Exposition to grace an American holiday. The London plan may have been selfish discretion, but it was wise nevertheless and an excellent excuse for St. Petersburg to have taken under similar circumstances.

## THE VICTORIOUS JAPANESE.

Admiral Togo is still winning laurels for himself and his fleet, having sunk a Russian Battleship of over 12,000 tons, and sent a second battleship and a first class cruiser limping into port. His own fleet came out of the fight practically unharmed. Full particulars of this engagement are wanting, but it probably represents a forlorn-hope sortie of the Russian warships.

On land the Japanese are also doing well. Despite Kuropatkin's efforts to prevent the junction of Kuroki and Oku, the two Japanese armies now confront him and are entrenching. Kailashou has been taken and an attack of 4000 Russians upon an outpost repulsed. A decisive battle may be expected at any time.

No news comes from the vicinity of Port Arthur but it is to be presumed that a large enough Japanese force is on guard to repulse any sortie which Gen. Stoessel might attempt.

## THAT HILO ACCRETION.

A piece of land in Hilo "grewed," a la Topsy, between the shore and the sea. Whether it shoved the island of Hawaii back or forced the Pacific ocean out to make room for it is a question that may be left to the Geodetic Survey.

The lawsuit over the title to this insertion of reality bids fair, however, to yield one of the most celebrated cases that have ever appeared in the Hawaiian Reports. It is evidently too complicated for any jury in the Territory to decide without slipping up on some technicality that will cause the verdict to be set aside. A castiron reference to arbitration or an amicable submission of agreed points to the Supreme Court might be suggested to the litigants by their friends. There is one feature of the matter which concerns the public. This is the great amount of time the legal battle is consuming in the courts, which delays justice in many other suits that are congesting the calendars.

As was expected and hoped by the reputable citizens of Honolulu, Judge De Bolt did his duty by the two convicted legislative felons, Kumalee and Johnson. They were given a year each at hard labor and a considerable fine in costs. This is severe enough, not only to punish them adequately but to strike terror into the hearts of all official scoundrels and evil-doers here. We miss a guess if the next Legislature is not as prim in its morals, for fear of getting caught, as the present one was, in its special session, for lack of anything but registered warrants to steal.

According to Charles M. Dickinson, U. S. Consul General in Constantinople, the Russo-Japanese war is apparently tending now to prevent rather than provoke a general conflict of the Powers. He speaks of the region of the Occidental-Oriental divide. Reassuring conditions in that quarter are to be welcomed, but of course the originally apprehended danger from interference in the present conflict will exist until after the post-bellum settlement.

Honolulu hasn't forgotten how to celebrate the Fourth and proposes this year to have a parade, speeches and ball. The day will be given over to a patriotic good time. Energy is being shown by the committee in charge and all arrangements will be made before the beginning of the week.

## JAPANESE MARTIAL TRAINING.

Preparation is the keynote of Japanese success by land and sea. What is understood as preparation in many other military countries is the purchase of arms and ammunition, the building of ships and the primary instruction of large bodies of men in drill and tactics. General plans of warfare are also drawn up. But after all is said and done the real preparation waits for an emergency. In times of peace the field and commissariat work is perfunctory, of a kind that leaves an army when war comes, in the shape the French were when the German conflict began, the British when the Boer trouble broke out and the Russians when the tide of naval battle surged into Port Arthur without warning in the night.

Japanese methods of preparation are different in that they are thorough. Honolulu had a glimpse of them ten years ago when the cruiser Naniwa came into port with Togo in command. No crew was ever so strenuously drilled in these waters. Every waking hour was taken up with some phase of the ship's discipline. No shore liberty was allowed, even to officers, though one of the latter was an Imperial prince; and on board, the captain interdicted all light reading and even games of sociability. Officers who wished to read were referred to the ship's professional library; those who wished a relaxing game were told to play Kriegerpiel, the German game of tactics. When an officer sought recreation he was told to take a boat's crew beyond the reef and fire at a mark or to get another man and fence. By measures like these, extending to the whole fleet, the Japanese navy has been turned into such a terrible engine of war that it has made playthings of the Czar's battleships.

The army has been prepared in the same way. No one in Japan ever sees drunken soldiers about the streets; they are soberly attending to their duties, all the time learning something. Diversion is not encouraged among officers, who are looked to to keep themselves on a war footing. Their study of professional books is incessant; their conversation among themselves is not social but military; year in and year out they are practicing gunnery, working out war problems, experimenting with explosives, making themselves experts. Back of them is the general staff preparing for war in any quarter. The staff even fills warehouses with bundles of faggots to supply fuel for soldiers in a treeless country; its secret service men make maps everywhere and take coast photographs as they did in these islands several years ago, back in the country, far from prying eyes, the staff tests new engineering of war. In all ranks of the service a fanatical patriotism, based on the State worship which is taking the place of the worship of ancestors is cultivated. Contempt for death is taught; and when there comes a change to test a regiment in peace, by the gauge of peril, that regiment is sent out as one was sent winter before last into the blizzard-swept snow fields of northern Japan, where a whole battalion perished of cold.

With the Japanese warrior, his life, not his spare moments, is given up to preparation for battle. Most European officers do not spend more than a third of their time with the troops. They are to be found on the boulevards, in clubs, in great functions, or in gambling halls. They are the petted darlings of society or the broken adventurers of the racetrack. Drink ravages their ranks; sloth usurps their strength. One cannot conceive a Russian army or navy officer as hard study. It is easier to imagine him at hard drinking. The trains that unloaded supplies for him at Port Arthur before the siege began, as a correspondent has told us, piled up more cases of vodka on the depot platforms than they did cases of shells.

These are reasons why, when Japanese meets Russ, the latter get the worst of it. The little brown man knows the whole alphabet of his business while the Russian knows only part of it; the Japanese keeps himself in the best of physical trim but the Russian does not hesitate at the grossest excesses. An officer of the Mikado is always a soldier; an officer of the Czar is half the time a clubman. So it was with the virile Huns and the decadent Romans. When the former came out of their forests the latter were driven shrieking from their perfumed baths. History, which all the time repeats itself, is telling a very old story now.

It is a pleasure to the Advertiser to set the public right in the matter of Associate Justice Hatch's politics. Judge Hatch was originally a Democrat but has been a Republican since the movement for annexation became a living issue. He is a member of a Republican club organization and may be counted now, as for years past, a firm and consistent advocate of Republican policies.

## THE MONGOOSE QUESTION.

One cannot say what the extinction of the mongoose would mean to the sugar plantations. The destructive little animal was imported to kill the rats which were ravaging the cane fields and he certainly dealt with that pest so effectively that the rat question, on the great sugar estates, has ceased to be a serious one. Unfortunately the mongoose has raided the nests of wild game until the quail, pheasant, turkey, rock-nesting dove and teal duck, once so numerous here, are becoming scarce; and it has invaded so many chicken yards besides, as to have affected the output and price of eggs and of broilers. Hence on sporting and small-farming accounts it is urged that the Territory ought to declare war on the mongoose and exterminate him.

The matter is one to be settled, however, in the way to suit the plantation interests, because, while Hawaii can get along without game and can stand high-priced eggs, it cannot go on without its sugar industry. Should the fact appear, after investigation, that the extinction of the mongoose would bring back the plague of rats to Hawaiian cane-fields—and, we may add, afford the chance for multiplying rodents to spread another plague besides themselves—then there is but one thing to say: the mongoose must be preserved. But out of justice to other interests the matter should be impartially and scientifically passed upon; for if the planters could spare the mongoose, Hawaii, without him, would be a better place to live in.

It may be urged that the extinction of the mongoose under any circumstances would be out of the question; but, on that point this paper has no fear. The inoculation of the little animal with certain communicable diseases would soon sicken and kill the whole tribe.

## HAWAIIAN DEMOCRATS.

Hearst Democrats of Hawaii now begin to see what everybody else saw long ago, that they have cast in their lot with a losing cause. As a candidate Mr. Hearst is at the end of his tether and his only hope now is to succeed as a trader of 1904 votes for favors promised him in 1903. Among the assets to be traded are the Democratic delegates from Hawaii. For what price or to whom they are bound even Hearst can't say as yet. Like the goat that lost its tag, they don't know where they are going and the expression man can't tell.

After their experience in the St. Louis convention we shall expect the local Democrats to progress another step in wisdom. Four years ago they sent a man to the national gathering who cast the deciding vote in the platform committee which doomed the ticket to a second defeat on the silver issue. This time they left that man at home but made the error of going wrong in the matter of instructions. After they have been bought, traded and sold like a flock of sheep, and come home fleeced, they will learn another useful lesson in politics and prepare to go the next time unpledged and free, when on the convention ground, to make the best possible alliance for Hawaii.

Incidentally they will learn not to believe all they see in a paper run by the man who wants their votes.

Three armies now confront each other near Hacheng, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch, the aggregate force numbering 300,000. This would give the Japanese 220,000 and the Russians 80,000, the latter having intrenchments. Evidently we shall soon hear of a battle comparable in losses and in the number of men engaged to some of those in the American Civil War.

## Japanese Military Footgear.

The footgear of the Japanese soldiers is instructive, says a foreign correspondent. Every man has at least three pair of wadded socks, fitting closely to thick cotton gaiters which go up, very much after the manner of puttees, to the knee. The gaiters are worn outside the thick wooden trousers for additional warmth. The socks are, in accordance with time-honored custom, digitated, and permit a thong to be passed between the big and second toes. By means of this thong, invariably one of plaited rice-straw, a thick straw-sandal is fastened to the foot; or else a sandal with a corrugated rubber sole, which gives an excellent foothold in climbing, especially in wet weather. The sandals are extremely light and inexpensive, and may be changed in less than forty seconds. Even Europeans have found such footgear the best possible in mountaineering.

## Story of Oyama.

In a recent letter from Japan Lafcadio Hearn speaks of Oyama, the chief of the Japanese General Staff.

"A pretty story of Oyama," he says, "has been told of late. During his service as Judge advocate at Tokyo he attended a ball one night. He was standing near a doorway at this ball when a beautiful European woman swept by, and so greatly did her charm impress Judge Oyama that he exclaimed involuntarily:

"What a lovely woman!"

"She overheard him. With a little smile she looked back over her white shoulder, and, recognizing him, she said:

"What an excellent judge!"—New York Tribune.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Charles Lewis was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery.

A daughter was born last night to the wife of "Bob" Levi, the well known hackman.

R. C. A. Peterson is suing R. N. Halstead for \$450, a claim for services as real estate agent; also F. J. Church and wife for \$275 on a similar account.

Commander Oguri, who passed through here in the Korea, is a brother of Dr. Mori of this city. He is said to be on a mission, terminating in London, of the highest importance to the Japanese Government.

The transport Thomas will have a large number of artillery companies aboard on their way to various posts in the United States. Nearly all the companies of the Coast Artillery have been ordered home from the Philippines.

Mrs. Woodruff, wife of the unfortunate Lieut. Woodruff of the ill-fated expedition against Simputan in Mindanao, P. I., will be a passenger on the transport Thomas en route to San Francisco. She is accompanied by her little child.

Jack London, Acting Governor Atkinson and Walter G. Smith were entertained yesterday noon by Col. Macfarlane at an elaborate lunch. Later Mr. London was taken to the beach and given his first experience with a surf-ride. The famous author has not yet decided whether he will make a book out of his war experiences.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

A son was born to Mrs. A. H. Perry yesterday.

Acting Governor Atkinson merely looked into his office yesterday morning and then went home to nurse a slight cold.

Heirs of the late J. M. Camara Sr. are moving in probate to obtain an accounting from Augusta Bell, appointed administratrix in July, 1904.

Supplies for the National Guard of Hawaii, both quartermaster's and commissary's, are by a recent order allowed to be procured from local firms.

Work in improving Mookia park, Hilo, will begin the first of July. George C. Beckley, after a chiefly ancestor of whom the park is named, has donated \$1000 for it.

Under C. B. Wilson's supervision, the concrete foundations of the mauka arch of the Moiliili bridge are rising. Twenty-foot piles were sunk to secure the base of the construction.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Mrs. J. W. W. Brewster, who was operated on last Thursday, is improving.

Big crowds visited the beach resorts yesterday and hundreds went in bathing.

At the last meeting of the Japanese Medical Association of Hawaii, which was held in this city last week, Dr. S. Kobayashi and Dr. D. Kurisaki were elected respectively as the president and the secretary of the Association to serve in the ensuing year.

Lui Look, the alleged murderer of L. T. Chin, kept while the religious workers were visiting Oahu prison yesterday morning. This emotion was in striking contrast to the hardness he displayed on arraignment in court the previous day and may be taken as indicating that at last he realized his awful position.

Alexander Young goes to Hilo in the Kinau today and will be absent from the city ten days.

Born in Honolulu, June 27, 1904, to the wife of Walter E. Wall, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

Plans are ready in the Public Works Department for the new jail and fire station at Walluku, foreshadowing a handsome edifice of concrete.

The home of Fred Johnson at Honolulu was burned to the ground at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Little was saved of the contents.

Among Acting Governor Atkinson's callers yesterday was Dr. J. E. Duerden of the University of Michigan, who is here to investigate the coral formations of this group.

J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, on his visit to Kaula last week located about twenty-five homesteaders on rich taro lands in Hanalei valley. The allotments are from one to three acres in area and mostly taken by Hawaiians.

Captain Hamill of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Thetis was the guest yesterday of Commodore Clarence Macfarlane at the latter's Peninsula residence. A spin about the lochs in Mr. Macfarlane's launch was enjoyed late in the afternoon.

Fred W. Beckley, Speaker of the expiring House of Representatives, is reported as saying he will probably not run for the next Legislature. Meantime, so far as his constituency (Maui, etc.) is concerned, he will stay with the Home Rule party until his term expires.

Mr. Ashley, first superintendent of the Federal Weather Bureau service for the Territory of Hawaii, has entered upon his duties. He will issue a weekly crop bulletin, with report on weather conditions, and a more detailed monthly resume of crops, temperature, rainfall, etc.

Mr. Cahill, night watchman at the Hackfeld wharf, died on Sunday night at the home of his son, William Cahill, Christley lane. He was over 80 years of age and left a wish that his remains be cremated. His son is an engineer on the steamer Mauna Loa, due from Hawaii and Maui today.

William McCarthy, shipping master, and B. C. Edwards, runner for a sailors' boarding house, have been arrested by Marshal Hendry and will appear before U. S. Commissioner Judd this morning, on separate charges of violating the statute prohibiting the solicitation of sailors for boarding houses within twenty-four hours of the arrival of their vessel.

## Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Loxo, California Junction, Iowa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, etc., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Port St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 27, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask
<b>MERCANTILE</b>				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100	....	300
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Ewa Agricultural	1,000,000	20	100	....
Haw. Commercial	1,000,000	100	....	....
Haw. Com. & Sugar	1,000,000	100	....	....
Honolulu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20	....	....
Honolulu	750,000	100	....	....
Honolulu	1,000,000	20	....	....
Honolulu	500,000	100	....	....
Kahuku	500,000	20	17	....
Keloh Plant Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20	....	....
Keloh	100,000	100	....	....
Koloa	100,000	100	....	....
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
Oahu	1,000,000	20	....	....
Oakala	500,000	20	....	....
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	20	....	....
Olowalu	100,000	100	....	....
Panama Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
Pacific	500,000	100	....	....
Pala	750,000	100	....	....
Pepesook	750,000	100	....	....
Ponohoe	1,000,000	100	....	....
Waialua Agr. Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
Waialua	750,000	100	....	....
Waikamalo	250,000	100	....	....
<b>STRAIGHT CO.</b>				
Wilder & S. Co.	\$500,000	100	....	....
Inter-Island S. Co.	\$500,000	100	....	....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
Haw. Electric Co.	\$500,000	100	....	....
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	....
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	....
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	....	....
Hilo E. R. Co.	1,000,000	20	....	....
<b>BONDS</b>				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire)	....	....	....	....
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire)	....	....	....	....
Hilo E. R. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Hon. E. R. & L. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Ewa Plant, 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
O. E. & L. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Ola Sugar Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Waialua Agr. Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Kahuku 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Kailashou 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.	....	....	....	....

## SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Twenty-three Ewa @ \$20.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	June	Barom.	Therm.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
Mon	28	30.0	77	77	100	SE	1-4
Tue	29	30.0	77	77	100	SE	1-4
Wed	30	30.0	77	77	100	SE	1-4







# ANOTHER WATER SUIT To Enjoin Ditch On Makawao Lands.

MAUI, June 25.—Friday morning the question of an injunction against the Maui Agricultural Company in regard to the construction of the new ditch through the Makawao lands of George E. Miner was raised before Circuit Judge A. N. Kepoiki of Walluku. A week or more ago a temporary injunction was granted and work on the ditch through the Miner lands was stopped. The hearing of the matter was postponed until Tuesday the 28th. J. M. Vivas was the attorney for the plaintiff.

An injunction preventing all further excavation of the ditch through the Miner premises was asked for by the plaintiff, pending the trial of a ten-thousand-dollar damage suit against the ditch company (or Maui Agricultural Co.) brought by Miner to be tried by jury at the next (December) term of court.

The Miner property mentioned in this suit consists of six or seven hundred acres of land covered for the most part with lantana, situated makai of the Puuomalei lands in Makawao.

The new waterway of the Hamakua Extension Ditch Co. will not be completed until the last of September, and this will retard the planting of the lands of the Maui Agricultural Co.

## LAWYER VS. PREACHER.

All the Republican precinct clubs of the island will hold meetings today to elect club officers. Considerable interest is manifested over the election of president by the Lahaina club, the candidates being Ex-Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua and Rev. S. Kapu. The latter, it is stated, has the backing of the local plantation people and the former has always been popular with the Hawaiian residents of the town.

Yesterday a wireless message was sent to A. S. Humphreys of Honolulu expressing the congratulations of J. M. Vivas and the Walluku bar.

On Wednesday L. von Tempel, manager of Haleakala Ranch, having been duly authorized, rounded up and impounded 65 head of stray cattle on the government lands at Omapio, Kula.

## NOTES.

The new butcher shop at Puunene is the best establishment of the kind on Maui. In connection with the shop it is equipped with a cold storage and ice plant complete. The California Butcher in charge makes ham and bacon among other desirable articles of food.

## MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need special watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Rone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on pneumonia." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine,—modern, scientific, effective from the first dose, and never deceives or disappoints. "There is no doubt about it." Sold by all chemists here and throughout the world.

recently completed a workshop and teacher's cottage at Lahaina and a three-room schoolhouse at Makawao, will depart next week for Koloa, Kauai, where he will immediately erect a schoolhouse of two rooms.

The meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which was to have been held last evening at the Puunene residence of H. P. Baldwin, was postponed on account of the critical condition of W. E. Beckwith, who is very ill at Puunene hospital.

The league baseball game of the 19th at Wall's Park, Walluku, resulted as follows: Walluku, 29; Makawao, 12. The arm of Gomez, the Makawao pitcher, gave out.

The Haku pineapple company has obtained the services of Caleb Winsor, an expert canner, formerly employed at Ewa. The Haku factory has been busy for several weeks past in making cans but will now can the fruit.

W. O. Smith returns to Honolulu this afternoon, having made a flying visit to Maui on law business.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lemmon of Nahiku will depart for the coast July 2. L. von Tempel of Haleakala Ranch went to Hilo on Tuesday and returned on Friday. He was called as a witness in the Parker case.

One of the attractions of the 4th of July picnic at Sunnyside, Paia, will be a ring tournament—killing for rings from the bank of a galloping horse.

Saturday afternoon the 10th, at the polo grounds at Paia, the "Reds" defeated the "Yellows," 1-4 to 2-4.

George O. Cooper has been at Lahaina during the week doing politics.

On the 24th, Mrs. Dowsett of Makawao returned from a three months' trip to New York where she underwent a successful operation for cataract. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Randall von Tempel. Miss Charlotte Baldwin also returned yesterday from Farmington for the holidays.

Weather.—Extremely dry; cane, corn and other crops suffering.

## POLITICS YET HAZY OVER ON MAUI

The political fight which is to be fought on Maui at next November's election is still enveloped in doubt, owing to lack of present knowledge as to what will be done in the matter of a combination between the democrats and home rulers. The plan of campaign, so far as the republicans are concerned, is already laid out, and a clean fight on clear cut issues is promised. If the democrats put up one ticket and the home rulers another, it means an assured victory for the republicans. If the democrats and home rulers unite under the name of democrats with necessarily new issues, it leaves a weak spot in their armor, of which the republicans can take material advantage. If the democrats fail to fuse with the home rulers, and do not put up a ticket, the home rulers have a chance to win again on Maui, and may the good Lord deliver us from such a mischance.—Maui News.

## MINOR INDUSTRIES PAY MAUI PEOPLE

Six new incorporated enterprises have within the last three years been inaugurated on Maui, all of which pay good and steady dividends, better and more reliable even than sugar. It is this class of minor industries, which tends to build up Maui, and her citizens realize the fact and subscribe generously for every new and legitimate industry.—Maui News.

## WARSHIPS WILL NOT CALL HERE

CAVITE, May 19.—Admiral Cooper with the battleship Wisconsin, the gunboat Vicksburg and the naval collier Alexandria left Cavite this morning for Hongkong.

The Vicksburg on reaching Hongkong will bid the rest of the fleet adieu and start for the states via Yokohama and Hakodate, Japan, thence taking the northern passage. She will cross to Bear Harbor, Alaska, and after taking on coal will proceed down the Pacific coast to the Bremerton Navy Yard where she will go out of commission pending repairs.

The Vicksburg is classed in the United States Navy as a composite gunboat of 1,000 tons displacement and horse power of 1,118 with a speed of 13 knots an hour. Her keel was laid in 1897 and she cost the government \$229,400. Her guns' battery consists of 6 4-inch rapid fire guns, 4 6-pounders rapid fire, 2 1-pounders rapid fire and 1 Colt.

The gunboat Annapolis, a sister ship of the Vicksburg, will remain at Cavite a while longer in order to complete needed repairs before starting over the same route for the States as the Vicksburg now takes.

Whenever a Vanderbilt gives a large entertainment the names of the McAllisters are sure to be on the guest list. This is regarded as showing a pretty gratitude, for it was Ward McAllister who opened the doors of society to the Vanderbilt family. In those days Mr. McAllister was a dictator, and he persuaded Mrs. Paran Stevens to help along the Vanderbilts. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt lived at Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. When Mrs. Stevens called on the millionaire's wife the other leaders followed her example. Soon Mrs. Vanderbilt was asked to her Patriarch and Assembly balls. She rewarded her new friends well and gave a costume ball that was the wonder of the late '70s. Then followed the marriages of her daughters into the Sloane, Twombly and Webb families.

# LAST WEEK'S EVENTS IN AND AROUND HILO

## Brilliant Tennis Tournament Games—Agricultural Society Active—Waiakea Social Settlement.

HILO, June 24.—As many as could be comfortably seated in the assembly hall of Hawaii Chapter No. 1, Order of Eastern Star, were invited to witness a very attractive program of music, song and comedy last Friday evening. The piece de resistance was a well acted farce-comedy in four scenes representing a word charade of three syllables, the act of which being an explanation of the whole word, "define." Those taking part were Mrs. H. L. Shaw, Wm. L. Madeira, J. U. Smith, Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Mrs. E. N. Holmes, F. Sousa, Mrs. E. N. Hitchcock, E. E. Richards and Miss Alice Wright. A musical part of the program was contributed by Mrs. O. A. Stevens, Mrs. Breymann, Mrs. McLean, Messrs. Richards, Sousa and Smith.

## WAIAKEA SETTLEMENT.

There have been several changes in the Waiakea Social Settlement, but the work thus far carried on has been so satisfactory that it is the purpose of the ladies in charge of this commendable project, to continue the instruction heretofore carried on. Miss Viola Wight has just brought to a close a most successful year of settlement work, and seeks a rest and vacation at her old home of Andover, Ohio. While she has already resigned her position, she will continue in charge until July 1, at which time or soon thereafter, Miss Eliza Grubb will assume control and superintend the settlement work. The Settlement Association, while regretting the loss of so able and conscientious a worker in the departure of Miss Wight, is to be congratulated upon securing the services of Miss Grubb, who has both tact and medical skill.

## TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

On Thursday, June 16, gentlemen's doubles, Vicas and Wachs vs. Sison and English, won by former. Score 6-3, 6-2. Same date, Balding Bros. vs. Guard and Smith, defaulted by latter team in favor of Balding Bros.

On Friday, June 17, the semi-finals in gentlemen's doubles between Balding Bros. and Vicas and Wachs was easily won by the former. Score 6-3, 6-2.

On Saturday, June 18, at 4 p. m. finals in gentlemen's singles began. The first set was finally won out by Hapai after Mellor had a lead of 4 to 2, but Hapai steadied down and won four straight games, all being game-15. Owing to rain the game was continued until Monday.

Mellor's drives and net work were splendid and he won handily. Score 6-1. The following set was a complete reversal, Hapai winning 6-1. The latter had steadied down and played a very careful game, returning some phenomenal smashes from Mellor, causing applause from the spectators. The fourth and which proved the last set was more even, the score running up to five all, finally won by Hapai. Score 7-5. Total score of match, Hapai, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, 7-5. This makes Hapai the

winner of the gentlemen's singles and of the Driver Racket put up as a prize by the firm of Woods & Sheldon of Honolulu.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The continued illness of C. B. Fisher of Honolulu has necessitated his going into the Hilo Hospital for treatment. He is under the care of Dr. Stow.

Right Reverend Bishop Libert confirmed 235 members into the Catholic church on Sunday, June 19. It is expected that there will be one hundred more next Sunday.

Mrs. Lahuenui, who was so severely wounded by her husband is improving in the Hilo Hospital.

During 1903 11,980 bunches of bananas were shipped from Hilo. It is expected that during 1904 the shipments will reach 60,000 bunches.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moti announce the engagement of Miss Frances Mary Williamson to Mr. Donald McHattie Forbes, both of Papakou.

The reef buoy marking the entrance to Hilo harbor has broken from its moorings and is now lying on the beach at the mouth of the Walluku river. The buoy is the property of the federal government, and Captain Fitzgerald has notified Captain Niblack of the U. S. Lighthouse service in Honolulu of the danger to navigation by reason of the buoy's absence.

Rev. Father Oliver will leave for the mainland en route to his home in Belgium, by the next Enterprise, which leaves Hilo on July 8. Father Oliver has been in the islands for twenty-three years.

The frame work of P. Peck's new residence in Puuoa has gone up and the roof will soon span the structure, which is of a simple but ornate design.

Hon. Chas. M. Le Blond has been chosen to deliver the address on the Fourth of July. At some suitable hour in the morning, it is proposed to have a series of aquatic sports at Waiakea river, to be followed by the ball games and races in the afternoon, with a ball in the evening.

The ship Falls of Clyde, will sail at 9 o'clock Sunday morning for San Francisco with 15 white passengers and 50 Japanese steerage. Permission has been received from the customs authorities to carry the additional steerage passengers, and the vessel has been properly equipped with the necessary bunks and life preservers.

Rev. R. K. Baptiste, who has been identified with church and school work in the islands for a number of years, has resigned his position with the Hilo Boarding School and leaves on the Falls of Clyde with his family. He will probably locate at Los Angeles Cal.

Mrs. Wm. J. Stone departed on the bark St. Katherine on Sunday morning as the guest of Captain Saunders and his wife. Mrs. Stone will visit in San Francisco and go to see the children of W. S. Wise at Lakeport, Cal.

The Hilo Agricultural Society at its special meeting last Saturday discussed pineapples and the advisability of erecting a cannery in Hilo. Until definite information as to the output, no action could be taken.

Under the auspices of Brother Henry and his associates, the pupils of St. Mary's school for boys gave a most interesting program last Friday afternoon, which was largely attended by parents and a crowd of visitors.

## BAD COMPANY

Not a Home in Honolulu Where This Visitor is Welcome.

The most unwelcome visitor in Honolulu.

Is any itching skin disease.

Itching piles is known in nearly every household.

And eczema is no stranger.

They're both bad company.

They come early—stay late.

We always say "good riddance" when they go.

Know how to keep them away? Use Doan's Ointment.

Doan's Ointment cures piles and allitchiness of the skin.

A Victoria, Australia man endorsed our claims.

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 48 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 5 cents per box (six boxes \$1.00) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## LIVELY DAY IS ASSURED

Wailuku Eagerly Anticipates July 4.

WAILUKU, June 25.—Miss Gay, who has for the past year been in charge of the Settlement kindergarten, left Walluku for the Coast last Saturday.

W. H. Smith of Honolulu accompanied by his wife, will arrive at Wailuku next Wednesday, to stay over for the races.

Puunene Mill will not finish grinding the season's crop before the middle of July, at which time a harvest home dance will be given.

An athletic club of 45 members has been organized at Puunene, including the baseball, tennis, cricket and polo players. Good thing.

With Berger's band, the Punahon baseball team and a long string of fast horses, the Fourth of July will be a great day on central Maui.

Owing to the difficulty in securing stone masons, it is beginning to be doubtful if the new school building in Wailuku will be completed by the beginning of next term.

Mr. Kichi, manager of the Tokohama Specie Bank of Honolulu is on Maui on business, and states that no Japanese bank will be established in Wailuku.

The new bank building of the First National Bank of Hawaii is practically completed save that some delay is being caused by the non-arrival of the doors, windows and plate glass front.

The Republican campaign committee on Maui are perfecting plans to issue a free campaign sheet of 1500 copies per week, during the coming campaign, edited by Hon. S. Kellinot and others, and published in Honolulu. An excellent idea, if properly carried out.

Misses Violet and Juliet Atherton, daughters of C. H. Atherton of Honolulu, came over on Wednesday to spend the Fourth with their cousins, Miss Cleo and Master Hebbard Case of Wailuku.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans of the Kona Orphanage are spending a several weeks' vacation on Maui. Mr. Evans is a graduate of the famous Hampton Institute, and is an old classmate of Miss Snow of Maunaloa.

## ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL.

On last Monday morning, the advance pupils of St. Anthony were examined as to their proficiency in shorthand, book-keeping, etc., and on Tuesday morning, from 9 to 11, the entire school gave an entertainment, consisting of recitations, songs and school dramas before a large audience of parents and friends. The mainly deportment and clear, distinct utterance of the youngsters was in evidence to the fact that there is a man behind them, who is making little men of them.

St. Anthony's has gained an enviable reputation for the good work it does, and the parents of Walluku may well feel pleased to be able to avail themselves of so good a school for their sons.

At the close of the regular program, Father Julien delivered a short address, and Brother Frank, the principal of St. Anthony, after complimenting his boys for the good and faithful work which they had done, announced that four pupils had graduated with honor from St. Anthony, and were candidates for St. Louis College, Honolulu.

The graduates were Daniel Weight, Joe Cockett, E. Meyer and Keane, to each of whom was awarded a handsomely engraved certificate of excellence in school work.—Maui News.

## COL. FITCH AND THE SAKES CASES

Honolulu, June 25th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: The New York Board of U. S. General Appraisers classed sake as a still wine dutiable at fifty cents per gallon. From this decision the New York importer appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York. That tribunal reversed the N. Y. Board of Appraisers, and found sake to be a "non-enumerated manufactured article" dutiable at twenty per cent ad valorem or about nine cents per gallon. From this decision the government has appealed to the N. Y. United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and this appeal is now pending to be heard at the October term.

With this case and the appeal from it Collector Stackable has, I repeat, no more to do than has the Shah of Persia. The case in which he has taken an appeal is one in which he ruled—and the New York Board of Appraisers reversed his ruling—that the sake which leaked out of its tub on the voyage from Japan should pay duty to the United States just the same as if it were still there. The question as to whether the sake which might, could, would or should have been in the tub, was a bear, a wine, or a "non-enumerated manufactured article" is not involved. If, on Collector Stackable's appeal on the "sake tub" case, it is held that nine gallons of empty air must pay the same duty as nine gallons of sake, the duty will presumably be and unless until the N. Y. Circuit Court of Appeals shall reverse the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court be assessed as on a still wine.

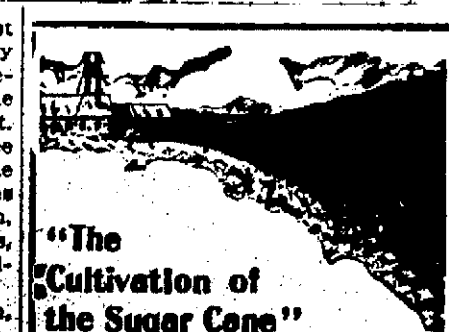
The notice of appeal from which the Star quotes would have given a clearer idea of the issue if it had read as follows: "Said Board erred in not holding said vacuum which once contained sake to be properly classed as a still wine vacuum, dutiable at fifty cents per gallon."

I deviate from my usual custom of never attempting to correct a newspaper report of litigation in which I am engaged, only because my Japanese clients might be misled by the Star report based upon the confusing phraseology of the notice of appeal into supposing that the Board of General Appraisers had reversed its former sake ruling—which is not the case.

THOMAS FITCH.

After their recent sorrow Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland are prepared to bury themselves in the seclusion of a far-away homestead, and they have leased a comfortable farmhouse near Sandwich, N. H., for the summer. This is almost a historic place, being one of the oldest farmhouses in the country and being one of the best preserved. It formerly belonged to Silas Frye, a wealthy farmer, who put in it furniture of mahogany and plate of pewter. It is said the Clevelands may buy the property and use it for a summer home. The Frye farm is eleven miles from West Ossipee, the nearest railway station, which shows that the former president and his wife wish to cut themselves off from the world in general. The death of little Ruth Cleveland has crushed her parents, and some of the closest friends of Mrs. Cleveland have not seen her since the child's death. Within a few days the spacious Cleveland house in Princeton will be closed.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil as directed, with each bottle, and a cure is certain. Since this remedy has come into such general use, there are very few cases of cholera infantum, and some of the cases when it is given, the child is all right when it is given. For a full description of the disease, see the book "Cholera Infantum" by Dr. J. C. Jackson, New York.



## "The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

## Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATED) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Bark Footing Sacy sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 10. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Bomburg-Brosen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

## California

To the EAST via The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glasses, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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## FIGURES ON PUBLIC JOBS

### The Kailua Road, Hilo Park Filling and Schoolhouses.

#### ARRIVED.

Friday, June 24.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Nawiliwili, at 5:30 a. m. with 370 bags rice, 82 bags paddy, 9 empty drums, and 10 packages sundries.

Saturday, June 25.

Am. schr. Lavina, Weisbarth, 11 days from French Frigate Shoals, at 1 p. m.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 8:30 a. m.

A. H. S. S. Arizonan, Lyons, from Seattle, at 10 a. m.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the Orient, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Likalike, Neopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 8 p. m.

Sunday, June 26.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kailua, at 4:50 a. m. with 6000 bags sugar for Hackett & Co., 27 bbl. hides.

Stmr. Kaula, from Ahukini, 1:40 a. m. (no freight).

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, 5 a. m., with 500 bags sugar, 120 sacks corn, 14 sacks potatoes, 42 hogs, 45 head cattle, 82 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Kaula, from Hawaii ports, 5:40 a. m.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, from Maui, 5:15 p. m.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, from Pearl Harbor, 5:30 p. m.

#### DEPARTED.

Friday, June 24.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Hanalei, at 3 p. m.

S. S. Korea, Seabury, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Aloha, Fry, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Saturday, June 25.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for San Francisco, at 2:25 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kilauea, at 2:20 p. m.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, June 26.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, for Maui, 3 p. m.

Monday, June 27.

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kailua, Honolulu, Kailua, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Edward R. West, Dahler, for Port Townsend.

Stmr. Likalike, Neopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Anahulu, Kailua, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinan, June 25, from Hilo and way ports—J. R. Whittle, W. Y. Kwal Pong, Miss R. Schmidt, P. Naeve and child, F. F. Lange, L. Whitehouse, H. P. Gehl, Sister Flavian, Miss Annie Rose, Mrs. W. L. Rose, Bro. Henry C. B. Bridgewater, Mrs. C. B. Bridgewater, Mrs. D. H. Maipo and child, Miss Kaliko Spencer, T. M. Rowland, T. Hind, W. En Goo Hoy Jr., R. S. Gledrum, Lam On W. F. Forbes, S. F. Leslie, M. S. Spencer, John Lindsay, James Gibb, Captain J. Ross, Major Millsaps, Mrs. W. A. Fetter, 2 children and maid, A. W. Carter, J. O. Young, A. W. Bottomley, A. Wilder, R. A. Kerna, F. S. Knight and child, Mrs. F. S. Knight, child and maid, Mrs. R. Viera, Mrs. Irene Abon and son, Paul Jarrett, George H. Robertson, Mrs. Sing Ke and 2 children, E. Langer, E. Duvauchelle, M. Kishi.

Per stmr. Kaula, from Ahukini, June 26—Geo. Wilson.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Nawiliwili, June 26—H. Isenberg and wife, C. A. Rice, Mrs. S. M. Hundley, Master J. B. Cox, C. Dunham, Miss E. Kaula, Mrs. D. Koll, D. Conway, H. Froehlich, Miss E. Bachelor, Miss B. Hundley, J. M. Cox and wife, C. C. Eskin, Wong Feart, Mrs. J. L. Cockett, J. W. Pratt, S. Hundley, Geo. Munson, J. C. Davis, D. B. Macdonald, Maale Keawe, E. R. Hendry, J. McLaughlin, M. Rosenblydt and 36 deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, June 26—Mrs. W. A. McKay, Miss Parish, J. W. Waldron, H. G. Danford, C. B. Wells, A. Enos Jr., J. M. Vivas, Mr. Withington, W. O. Smith, Mrs. H. K. Awana and child, M. Farias and wife, F. G. Sylvester, Chas. K. John Smith and wife, Miss Wong Kong, M. Ishikawa and wife, K. Sugimoto, Mow Sing, Frank Loy, W. A. Purdy, Jno. J. Savage, Mrs. Cleveland, P. N. Kahokuana, Misses Dinert (2), Miss Hocking, Miss E. Toomey, Miss J. Kawalea, Lieut. Gordon, R. M. Isenberg, M. McCann, Geo. Pecht.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kailua, June 26—W. E. Powell, T. Van Kee, R. Naliver, Mr. Fokumoto, Mrs. G. L. Kopa, Master Kopa, Miss Nakanaka, Miss Williams, John Spaulding and wife, E. K. Bull, Kau Chew, E. R. Hendry, Yee Shung, Miss B. A. Young, Miss Hastie, Miss H. K. Sorenson, Miss Edith Smith, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Rev. J. Fukuda, Albert Grote, W. Goodwin, Akau.

From Hilo for San Francisco, per ship, Falls of Clyde, June 26—J. V. Ray, wife and 2 children, Miss Grace Webster, Miss May Webster, Mrs. P. Reid and 2 children, Miss Irwin, Hazel Anderson, Rev. R. K. Baptiste, wife and 2 children.

#### SAILING TODAY.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at 1 p. m.

Stmr. Kinan, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Seale, for Koolau ports, at 4 a. m.

## SILENCE OF GRAVE AT PORT ARTHUR

Since the war began there has been no lack of information regarding the social conditions prevailing in Japan. The war correspondents have been strictly forbidden, it is true, to expatiate on military matters, with the result that to earn their salt they have overloaded us with descriptions of Yokohama and Tokio, the people, customs and manners of Japan ad infinitum. But how do matters stand in Port Arthur? The silence of the grave hangs over the inner affairs of that citadel. Occasionally a glimpse has been afforded in a stray telegram of the prevailing conditions there, but it has not been at all satisfactory.

On Saturday, an Englishman, speaking with a strong American accent, and bearing the evidences of hardship and privation, arrived at Singapore from Port Arthur. He was connected with an Anglo-Russian firm whose headquarters are, at any rate were, in Port Arthur and as he may return some fine day to that salubrious spot "when the Japs cease from troubling and the Russians are at rest" he desires to remain incog. But he gives some vivid accounts of his experiences "up north."

#### THE SPY MANIA.

When the war started, he said, the English and American members of his firm thought they at least were safe from molestation, being connected with a firm which was half-Russian. But after the first attack on Port Arthur, the Russians ran madly around looking for spies. They found spies in every shadow of the sun; nobody was safe from the accusation; a Chinaman with a slack queue found himself kneeling in front of an executioner half an hour after discovery. Even the man in the moon grew affrighted, and hid his face behind the hill.

#### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EMPLOYEES.

At last a raid was made on the mess run by the English and American employes. An officer and half a dozen Cossacks appeared in the doorway and said "You are under arrest." And the dozen Anglo-Saxons were marched off to the guard room. Not an article of clothing, not a scrap of paper, not a cent of their money were they allowed to take with them. They were marched off—in the dead of winter—just as they stood.

Three weeks they spent in the filthy prison. They were allowed to buy their own food and handed money to the Cossacks to get the food. The Cossacks waxed exceedingly fat and the prisoners waxed exceedingly thin—no more need be said on that point.

As nothing of an incriminatory nature could be found among their possessions they were at last allowed to go free. But there had been a holocaust at their mess. Nothing remained there after the visit of the Cossacks.

#### LIVING IN TENTS.

They were ordered to live in tents outside the town. Probably they obeyed that order the more willingly because most of the public buildings and many of the private houses were wrecked—the result of the Japanese bombardments. At any rate they went under canvas and lived at the expense of the Russians who had commandeered everything.

Sometimes the dry staleness of their meals induced them to dine at the Oriental Hotel. Dinner cost anything between \$18 and \$20 ahead, so they were living at the rate of some millions a year while they dined.

Constant alarms were the rule at Port Arthur. Every other day a few unhappy wretches who looked like Japanese, and may have been Japanese, were marched out to execution, charged with being spies, and their heads were speedily sliced off. The Russians seemed to live in continual fear that they were speaking to spies. At night the Japanese torpedo boats dodged about outside the harbor, laying mines and generally keeping the Russians lively. Food had risen to enormous prices, the comforts of life had disappeared, and indeed, life had become intolerable to the non-combatant.

#### ESCAPING FROM PORT ARTHUR.

About three weeks ago the refugee now in Singapore met the skipper of a collier who had got permission to leave Port Arthur. He was smuggled aboard and managed to get clear of the fortress, and made tracks for Singapore. He states that the Russian fleet at Port Arthur is in a terrible plight. The Retvisan lies embedded on the mud and is used as a fort—some day a strong wind will shift her from the mud and she will sink to the bottom. The Askold is a mass of patches. The Tsarevitch is also patched up, though how firmly it is difficult to say. There are four or five cruisers in fair condition and about eight torpedo destroyers.

#### THE CZAR'S CHAGRIN.

But the greatest chagrin to the Russian mind is the failure of their much-vaunted fleet. Our informant states that the Czar had sent several stinging messages to the officers of the fleet.

"You have disgraced my fleet," the Emperor said in one message. "You have made my navy the laughing-stock of Europe. You are a disgrace to Russia and to your uniform; you make us weep with vexation."

The Russian naval officers are not enjoying themselves at Port Arthur.—Singapore Times.

#### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Recorded June 20.

Kauku Kaaha to Benj H Brown; D; pc land and bldgs, Puffo, Hilo; \$5, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated May 24, 1904.

Jacob Kaula and wife to John Nevin; M; int in Kul 48, Kukuia, Koloa; Kauai; \$172. Dated May 31, 1904.

J. Nevin to J. I. Silva; PA; general powers. Dated June 13, 1904.

John N. Kukilahu to Wm B Rice; D; R P 6428, Kul 5683, 5833, 5844, Kailua, Oahu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 169. Dated Mar 23, 1904.

David M. Lonoilwa et al to Paauhau Sugar Co; L; por Gr 2464, Waka, Kul 8280B, Paauhau, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs at \$205 per yr. B 267, p 283. Dated June 6, 1904.

J. P. Keola Paukalan to Anna K. Paukalan; D; R P 918, Kul 2884, Paupahulu, Aps 1 and 2 of R P 1233, Paupahulu, etc, Koolaula, Oahu; \$10. B 261, p 170. Dated June 12, 1904.

Vicente A. Camara and wife to Jacinto C. Pecheco Jr; D; 1 share in lnd land, Holualoa, N Kona, Hawaii; \$45. Dated June 12, 1904.

J. Luachau and wife to Joseph Luachau; D; real and personal property in Ter of Hawaii; \$50. Dated June 12, 1904.

Makalo to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co; L; 10 acres of Gr 2570, Kailua, N Hilo, Hawaii; 4 yrs at \$50 per yr. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

M. A. Moe to mtgee to H. O. Carter; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

H. C. Carter to Abigail K. C. Parker; D; pora Kola 2072 and 1235, Aps 1 and 2, bldgs, Dowsett lane, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 261, p 168. Dated June 12, 1904.

Henry Pang Sing to L. Akana; D; Gr 4555, Puukapu, S Koolau, Hawaii; \$1,500. Dated June 12, 1904.

Henry Pang Sing to L. Akana; D; Gr 4555, Puukapu, S Koolau, Hawaii; \$1,500. Dated June 12, 1904.

Wong Chong to Yim Kow Kong et al; BS; int in leasehold, etc, in business of Hop Lee Co, Kaneohe, Koolaula, Oahu; \$500. Dated Mar 15, 1904.

Chas Copp Sr et al to Maui Agr Co; L; R W 20 ft wide across por Gr 2701, Pauwela, Hamakua, Maui; 45 yrs at \$100 pr yr. Dated Apr 20, 1904.

Philip Peck to Emma Staples; Rel; por Kul 4786, Scott St, Hilo; \$500. Dated June 15, 1904.

Emma Staples and hsb to Bertha Peck; D; por Kul 4786, Scott St, Hilo; \$5 and mtg \$500. Dated June 14, 1904.

Est Jas G. Hayveliden by tr to J. P. Kina et al; Rel; 2 78-100 acres land, Kailua, Honolulu; \$375. Dated Feb 3, 1902.

Yong Chiu Co to I Yamashiro et al; L; sea sherry of Gr 1634 and R P 7960, Ford's Island, Ewa, Oahu; 5 yrs, 1-1-2 yrs pd \$2,000, bal at \$1,200 pr yr. Dated June 15, 1904.

E. N. Holmes to Jose G. Serrano; AM; mtg J. P. Amaral and wife on Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Jose G. Serrano to J. P. Amaral et al; Rel; Part A, lot 25, Part A, lot 27, Olua River, Hilo; \$1,500. Dated May 12, 1904.

Patrick F. Ryan and wife to John Kelly; D; por Gr 3643, cor Rose and Middle Sts, Honolulu; \$500. Dated June 18, 1904.

John Kelly to Diana M. Ryan et al; D; por Gr 3643, cor Rose and Middle Sts, Honolulu; \$500. Dated June 20, 1904.

Kan Hin to Wahinekapu; D; 1/2 int in pc land, Kailua, Maui, Maui; \$200. Dated May 20, 1904.

Recorded June 21.

Wahinekapu to Kan Hin et al; L; por R P 4103, Malakalana, Waihee, Maui; 9 yrs at \$50 per yr. Dated June 13, 1904.

Allen & Robinson Ltd to Hawaii Land & Imp Co Ltd; AM; mtg J. A. Allen on lots 15, 16, 17, blk 10, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu; \$200. Dated June 15, 1904.

Chas R. Juen et al to H. A. Juen; D; blk A and B of R P 2576, Kailua-lohe tract, 56-100 acres of R P 177, Beretapia St, Honolulu; \$10, etc. Dated Apr 27, 1904.

Chas R. Juen and wife to H. A. Juen; D; lots 12 and 14, blk 10A, Kapahulu tract; lots 15 and 16, blk G, Kapolani Park, Aiea; \$10, etc. Dated Apr 27, 1904.

Manuel G. Santos and wife to Evaline G. Santos; M; lots 5 and 6, blk B, Villa Franca, Aiea, Hilo; \$1,000. Dated Aug 26, 1903.

Annie L. Roe and hsb to Jas Love et al by tr; M; lots 5, 6 and 7 of por R P 5903, and 3923, Aps 2 and bldgs, Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; \$4,500. Dated June 14, 1904.

Choy Woon to Toy Kat Boon; BS; store bldg, goods, furniture, etc, cor King St and Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; \$300. Dated May 6, 1904.

Est R. W. Holt et al to Annie K. Holt; L; 1/2 acres land, Makaha, Wailana, Oahu; 30 yrs at \$50 per yr. Dated Jan 1, 1903.

Annie K. Lewis to Cedi Brown; PA; special power. Dated June 17, 1904.

J. D. Lewis and wife to S. W. Wilcox; M; lots 2, 3, 4, 7, 13 and 14, Waikiki Rd, Honolulu; \$1,000. Dated June 21, 1904.

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 17.

First Natl Bank of Walluku—Emily Wilkins et al; Rel; Emly Wilkins and hsb—M. J. Moura, D; C W Booth—Chas S. Deaky, etc. Rel Bishop & Co—Chas S. Deaky, etc. Rel von Hamm—Young Co Ltd—Hop Tuck Wai Co et al; Rel; Hana W. Kukahoa—Pioneer Mill Co Ltd. L. Teung Kee—Wing Duck Chong—CM Lee Chu tr—Wm R. Castle, etc. PA.

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 18.

M. A. Aona by atty of mtgee—Abigail K. C. Parker et al; Ardt; Fel G. W. Kahanaupou—Mele Keawe, etc. D S K. Kuphea by atty of mtgee—H. N. Castle et al; Ardt; Fel C. Y. Aiona—C. Apol, etc. PA.

M. Tomita—U. Tagawa, etc. BS T. O. Mitchell—Jno. Fitzgerald, etc. Ad Sey Paahoa and hsb—Sam L. Paahoa, etc. PA.

MALE KEAWE—B. N. Kahalepuna, etc. PA.

FILED FOR RECORD JUNE 20.

Kauku Kaaha—Benj H. Brown, etc. D Jacob Kaula and wife—John Nevin, etc. M J. Nevin—J. I. Silva, etc. PA.

John N. Kukilahu—Wm B. Rice, etc. D D. M. Lonoilwa et al—Paauhau Sugar Co, etc. L.

RECORDED JUNE 14.

Bishop & Co to Chas S. Deaky; PA; Rel; mtg D. Pohakahi on lot 28 and bldgs, Palama tract, Honolulu; \$232.20. Dated June 13, 1904.

H. Nalapaakal et al to Kohala Land Co Ltd; D; int in Gr 2776, Alakahe, N Kohala, Hawaii; \$172.44. Dated Nov 7, 1903.

Amalie von Graevemeyer and hsb to F. A. Schaefer; D; por Ap 1, R P 1231 and Ap 1, R P 7677, cor Nuuanu and Wylie Sts, Honolulu; \$5,000. Dated June 14, 1904.

RECORDED JUNE 15.

Mary E. Foster by tr to Mary E. Foster; D; R P 1287 and 1288, Punaluu, Koolaula; R P 128, Waikanae, Koolaula, Oahu; \$1, etc. Dated June 14, 1904.

W. C. Akona to C. Ahuna; L; Ahuna store premises, bldgs, etc, Kailua, N Kona, Hawaii; 10 yrs at \$150 per yr. Dated Apr 7, 1902.

C. Ahuna & Co by assignee to Chang Kee; AL; Ahuna store premises, Kailua, N Kona, Hawaii; \$50. Dated Mar 10, 1904.

John D. Holt Jr by mtgee to August Dreier; Forc Ardt; pc land, cor Queen and Richards Sts; por R P 1768, Kul 3272, Fort St, Honolulu. Dated June 14, 1904.